INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE!

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 83--- BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 8 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
13 Apr.	Rampura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		12,000
11 ,,	Santhia * ..		10,942
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Rampura ..		10,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	xNarkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	*Rajputana ..		16,568
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay :—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£75
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Period of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22697.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Rampura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
8th April	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	Bankura ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi.
13th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	31 Mar.	12 April
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apr.	18 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 April	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10600	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 Apr.	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 ,,	22 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN".

The Indian Review.

(MARCH CONTENTS.)

FASCISM AT WORK
By Mr. Glyn Barlow.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY
By Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A.

THE IRISH NATIONALITY
By Mr. Thomas J. O. Connell.

THE DELHI SESSION
By "A Student of Politics."

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND
By A. Chessell Piquet.

THE NEED FOR A SANE EMIGRATION POLICY
By Mr. S. H. Mistry, B.Com.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF MALABAR
By Dr. V. K. John, B.A., B.L., Bar-At-Law.

IN THE NIGHT: (A Poem)
By Meredith Starr

FALSEHOOD IN WAR
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM
By Mr. C. S. R. Somayajulu.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES

FARM COLONIES
By Mr. T. S. Gangadhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

A LOVER SINGS: (A Poem)
By Leland J. Berry

THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS
By "An Indian Christian."

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

(Single Copy As. 8)

"The annual subscription to the Indian Review is Rs. 5 (five) only including postage. Foreign 10s. Subscriptions can commence from any month. If you have not already seen the Review send postage stamps for As. Four for a specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Current issues will not be given as specimen copies.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

INSURANCE.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS !

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars case apply.

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to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through
KAMSHASTRA
A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to :—
AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.
JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No.'—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SUPERINTENDENT of Buildings with knowledge of Reinforced concrete work and electricity. Pay Rs. 350/ to 400/- according to qualifications. CHIEF MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga.
A 32045

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY— SHORT-HAND TYPIST, versed in Commercial Correspondence for work up to 27th April Hours of work 11-15 a.m. to 5-15 p.m., Apply to-day between 9 a.m. and 10-30 a.m., 36, Watson's Hotel Building (Top floor), Esplanade Road.
A 32042

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTS CLERK for a local Co-operative Bank. Apply, stating qualifications and past experience to Box No. 2266 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 32037

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1530

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS OFFICER well qualified in Accounts and Finance for the Muslim University for a period of one year. Salary Rs. 500/- to 1000/- according to qualifications The selected candidate will be required to join immediately. Apply to the REGISTRAR, not later than 15th April, 1929.
A 32030

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS with electric light and fans, in Kothari Mansion, Oppo. G. P. O. corner Mint Road, in whole or part. Apply on the premises.
C R1524

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN AUCTION SALE of Household and office furniture Safes etc., TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 30 Hummam Street Fort, Bombay, B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: 'CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing regret at the action of Government in not appointing the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust in accordance with long established practice, a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th April 1929, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th April, 1929.
32038

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the SECOND FLOOR on MONDAY, the 8th April, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 5th April, 1929.
32034

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, on MONDAY, the 8th April, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and ABSTRACT of PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
II.—To elect DIRECTORS in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
IV.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st, to MONDAY, the 15th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1929.
32019

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 5th April, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Wednesday the 10th April, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a new Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th March, 1929 to 7th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1929.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 16th April, 1929 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 25th March, 1929 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses. INTIMATION OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE COMPANY IMMEDIATELY.
32044

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that following shares have been LOST during recent riots on the 9th February, 1929 from the shop of Kagdi Rasulbhai Taharbhai (a firm) at Zaveri Bazaar Bombay 2.

LIST OF THE SHARES AND VOUCHERS LOST OR MISLAID.

(1) 5 ordinary shares No. 71403|7, certificate No. 12557, Bombay E. S. & Tramway Co.
(2) 25 Shares No. 271576|600 The Punjab Port Land Cement Ltd.
(3) 50 Shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Details of which are given below.
25 Shares No. 165249|73 Receipt No. 9|3693.
5 Shares No. 117544|48.
3 Shares No. 22954|56.
2 Shares No. 469925|26.
15 Shares No. 105233|47.
—
50
4 Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.
(1) Share No. 15675 Name Mafatlal Gagalbhai, bought in October, 1928.
(1) Share No. 7923, Name Raichand Motichand, bought in October, 1928.
1 Share No. 16393, Name Mafatlal Gagabhai, bought in June, 1928.
2 Shares No. 7438|39.
1 Share No. 16206.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Shares and Vouchers in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name MUHAMMADBHAI MAHMUDBHAI,
C|o. Kagdi Rasulbhai Taharbhai Zaveribazaar, Bombay 2.
1536

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY, No. 282 of 1929.

Re: SANTADAS MOOLCHAND, of Bombay, Multani Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Hundi Broker and residing at Barbhaya Mohalla, Nagdevi Street, Laxmi Building, without the Fort of Bombay ....An Adjudged Insolvent.
Ex parte: NANOOSINGH MOOLSINGH .....Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Santadas Moolchand has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 5th day April, 1929.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
32041

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Porebunder Stone Company Limited, a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office in Bombay.

NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants' Bank Limited, having his office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 5th day of April, 1929 presented to the Hon'ble the Judge, hearing Company winding up matters by Mr. Nanabhai Hormusji Moos Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants Bank Limited, a creditor of the said Company AND that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Company winding up matters on the 21st day of June 1929; AND any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1929.

A. B. SUTARIA.
For Messrs. Dastur and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
32036

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1272 of 1927.

EZEKIEL MEYER GAREH and others .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SALEH SOLOMON GAREH and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference and the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 4th day of October, 1928, and the 22nd day of February, 1929, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground (of which Bachoobai Nowroji Bastiwala and another are the present Lessors) situate, lying and being on the North side of Clarke Road, Jacob Circle (near Mahalaxmi Railway Station) together with two bungalows outhouses other structures standing thereon bearing New Survey No. 3422 and Cadastral Survey No. 42 of the Lower Parel Division containing by admeasurement (2880.62) Two thousand eight hundred and eighty and sixty-two points square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 48 (2), 48 (4) and Street Nos. 48 (a), 48 (b) and 48 (c) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by other land of the Lessors, on or towards the West by the properties of Rustomji Dossabhoy Sethna, Dawlatrao Ramkrishna, Anandrao Ramkrishna and Ganoobai Ramkrishna and on or towards the South by a Strip of land belonging to Government and beyond that by the Clarke Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31971

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

THE OPENING DATE OF TENDERS for Burning Contract of coal has been extended to WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, 1929, instead of 8th April, 1929, as previously advertised.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Date 4-4-29.
32043

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.). AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khetaji Umedji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Mahomedalli Abdulalli Rajkotwala deceased the Mortgagor by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd July 1923 and two Further Charges dated 6th February 1924 and 20th August 1924 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on MONDAY, the 8th April 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent tenure land together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Chimna Butcher Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2584 New Nos. 7599 New Survey No. 4357 Cadestral Survey No. 3694 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 7209 Street Nos. 110 and 112.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,923 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1929, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, on Plot No. D57|59, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Mr. Odhowjee Shiwjee:—

About 1,923 bales Cotton Khandesh (Chopda, Amalner, Shirpur); Khandwa; Burhanpur; Senawad; Kurduwadi.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The loose cotton will be sold on open ground near the Cotton Exchange.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, the following goods, at the risk of the Owners, on MONDAY, the 8th April, 1929, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Coy.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, Valuables, articles of Clothing, Books, Vessels, Umbrellas, etc. etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OLD BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, H. M. V. CABINET GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

(THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Northbrook House", Campbell Park, Apollo Street, very valuable household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboards, sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by Collard and Collard, H.M.V. cabinet gramophone, book cases, writing tables, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, drawing room suites, rich glass crockery and platedware, Persian carpets, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. Morland of Deputy Director Royal Indian Marine and others.
Deputy Director Royal Indian Marine perty is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 ADDITIONAL SITES FOR PETROL TANKS AND PUMPS TO BE LEASED FOR A PERIOD OF 3 YEARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the rights to lease (1) Bhendi Bazar Junction Babula Tank Road, (2) Mumbadevi Road, (3) Tardeo Road, (4) Cadell Road near its junction with Sayani Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STRUCTURES, CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Erskine Road Market, Null Bazar, a big lot of old structures, corrugated iron sheets, wooden planks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association (Aishi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.

N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Internationally Famous Mirror and Fire Dancer

MLLE. AMETA

In Conjunction with

THE UNTAMED LADY

Featuring

GLORIA SWANSON

A Paramount Comedy de Luxe.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P. M.

HEAR AND SEE

The Enchantress of the Screen—

POLA NEGRI

In her First Synchronized Production:—

LOVES OF AN ACTRESS

Story of a Great Actress, who toyed with men's hearts to attain her own ends.... her first Realisation of True Love and how she lost it.....

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

We know you thought Clara Bow just about the darlingest, most vivacious little Miss ever in "It". But wait till you see

ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE

Featuring

CLARA BOW

A greater Hit than "IT"

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

BY

Miss SELMA

The Charming Egyptian Dancer and

Miss BLANCHE

The fascinating Turkish Artist.

In conjunction with

ALL COMIC CINEMA PROGRAMME.

TheFourteen-Year-Old Youngster

BEN ALEXANDER

IN HIS BRILLIANT CAREER

"SCOTTY OF THE SCOUTS"

SEE IT TO-DAY

First Instalment 11 Thrilling Reels

AT

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M. DAILY

Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Special Matinee at 3 P. M.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Bombay Agents:— Mafatlal Vadmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 6.
May	20.44—.07
July	19.87—.10
October:	Unquoted
December	19.84—.12
January	Unquoted
Middling Spot	20.55—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, April 6.
May	19.71—.10
July	1978—.10
Middling Spot	19.46—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, April 6, Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 6. Opening	Closing.
April		10.43+.01
May	10.56	10.51+.01
June		10.48+.01
July	10.57	10.52+.01
August		10.47+.01
September		10.45+.01
October	10.46	10.42+.02
November		10.40+.01
December		10.40+.01
January	10.43	10.40+.02
February		10.40+.02
March	10.43	10.41+.02
April		10.40+.02
Middling Spot		10.74+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, April 6. Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sale on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cototon	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 6.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.20 Unchanged
Scinde, Fine	7.45 ,,
Scide, Superfine	7.70 ,,
Bengal, Good	6.95 ,,
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20 ,,
Bengal, Fine	7.45 ,,
Oomra, Good	7.55 ,,
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85 ,,
Oomra, Fine	8.15 ,,
Broach, Fully Good	8.85 ,,
Broach, Fine	9.10 ,,
Broach, Superfine	9.35 ,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 6.
May	17.98—.02
July	18.23—.02
October	18.38.02
November	18.43—.02
January	18.88—.02
March	18.85—.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.95—.05

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

	Sellers.
July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3
Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/2 3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/11-1/16 Sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 6.

The market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 8|14|6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8|3|6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July-Septembed Rs. 8/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8|8|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—April Rs. 8|9|6 per cwt F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar Shipment March Rs 8|3|6. per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 28/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Sep/Dec. 29/4-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 6.

Silver—China Banks bought and sold. Small business. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot.	25-3/4
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, April 6.
T T Berlin on London	20.46-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	32.40
T T Milan on London	92.74
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.22
T T London on Prague	163.87

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

	New York, April 6
Demand Bills	485.00

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE

PEOPLE'S PAPER.

BEST MEDIUM

FOR

Advertisement.

BOMBAY WEEKLY SATISTICS.

WEEK ENDING 4TH APRIL.

Receipts during the week:—

	1929 Bales	1928 Bales
Bengals	9617	3389
Oomras	102640	60558
Dholleras	6360	8323
Broach	13698	25152
Southerns	7782	11763
Persians	279	508
Americans	66	1882
Egyptians	....	95
E Africans	5021	4633
Other Sorts	....	....
Total	145463	116283

Exports during the week:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	6790
Continent	18654
China	22731
Japan	11278
Coast Ports	....
Total	59453

Afloat in Harbour:—

Europe	20105
China, Japan and Coast Ports	47714
Total	67819

Receipts from 1st September to 4th April:—

1928-29	1927-28
2360920	2250492

Exports from 1st September to 4th April:—

	1928-29	1927-28
United Kingdom	38086	48689
Continent	504735	382658
China	169686	73150
Japan	879968	599273
Coast Ports	12671	17581
U. S. A.	14296	1725
Total	1619442	1123076

	Bales
Total exports by rail, 1st September 1928 to 4th April 1929	69,819
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 4th April 1929	358,058
Same period last year	479,410
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th April, 1929	1,249,956
Same time last year	989,850

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

American Cotton Imports.

	Bales
Purchases of American cotton, 1st September 1928 to 31st August 1929	7,111
American cotton arrived in India 1st September 1928 to 4th April 1929	3,911
American cotton at Sea for India	3,200

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN TURKEY

A NEW POLICY ADUMBRATED

It is a mistake to suppose that there has always been a prejudice in Turkey against Turks marrying forepress and even Christians. There is indeed probably no nation which has continuously nourished itself by the admixture of foreign blood. It is only to-day, with the coming-of-age of the nation, so to speak, and with its organisation on modern lines, that certain rules are being laid down to mitigate the possible dangers of mixed racial marriages. For several centuries the civilised nations of the West have brought less and less foreign blood into their stock. But a nation like Turkey, which has remained mediaeval till to-day, kept up the much freer racial interminglings which was characteristic of the smaller societies of the Middle Ages everywhere. In the older days, when concubinage was practised, it was mostly Circassian women from the Caucasus who became the pashas' favourites and mated in the end into the Turkish nation. It is this strain which produces to-day the most striking types of Turkish feminine beauty. The Russian, Polish, Hungarian, and, from Moslem races, Egyptian blood which has been so generously brought in has imparted traits of physique and feature which have made the women of the Turkish upper classes some of the loveliest women in the world.

During the whole period of this admixture there has been no prejudice whatever against the foreign women whom Turks took as wives, and, though it was less frequent, it was just as allowable for Turkish women to marry foreign men; the only thing that was insisted upon socially was that the foreigners should change their faith. But in general it was through foreign women converted to Islam that the perpetual renovation of the Turkish blood wa maintained. The fashion in Russian wives, so to speak, is still as strong as ever, and many of the women Russian refugees who came into Turkey six or seven years ago are now married into prominent Turkish houses. Lately, too, many Greek women have become the wives of Turks.

PROHIBITION IN STATE SERVICES.

Till now the possible "alien" dangers which are liable to arise from mixed racial marriages have been ignored. The conversion to Islam was accepted as a sufficient patriotic guarantee, and was indeed regarded only in this light and not as a real religious change. As modern Turkey, however, has become secularist and leaves religion free, this guarantee no longer exists, and another form of control has had to be devised.

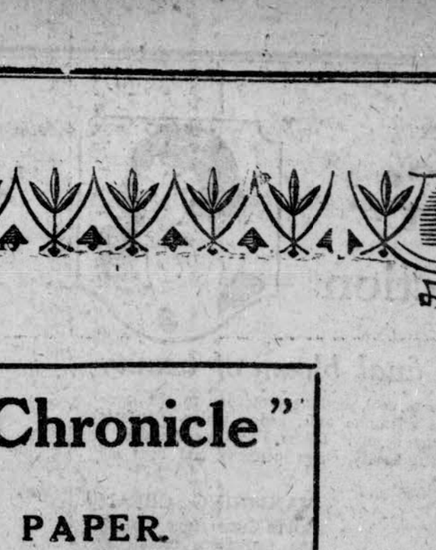
Without in any way wishing to put a stop to the custom of foreign marriages among the nation, the Angora authorities feel that no modern State can leave its organisation open to espionage dangers. So they have just laid down the rule that no Turkish State functionary marrying a foreign wife can keep his post in the Civil Service, and that any Turk already married to a foreign wife and serving in the Foreign Ministry or the Defence Ministry, both military and naval departments, must immediately be shifted to another department. At present this rule only applies to men, as women functionaries are still few and far between, but it will no doubt be interpreted as applying also to women in the State service who take foreign husbands.

Admixture of blood in modernised Turkey is only to go outside the State service, and there will be no necessary change of faith.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Apsil 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 17-3/4



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6¾ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment Quoted Apl/May	£8/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/0/0

LINSEED.

London, April 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/1/3.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—	
Shipment Hull sellers Apl/May	£15/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/12/6

Perfect Protection

and the final bloom of beauty

Icilma Cream gives cool, soothing protection to the complexion, and has a definite tonic action which stimulates the skin to true beauty. Icilma Face Powder gives a smooth and silken beauty, clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM

Icilma Cream alone contains the marvellous beautifying Natural Water from Northern Africa, supreme as a beautifier. Smooth, light, non-greasy, it is the ideal base for powder, and is guaranteed not to grow hair. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

Smooth and silky, Icilma Face Powder does not contain the slightest particle of grit. Fascinatingly perfumed with Icilma Bouquet, it will stay on the complexion in spite of the most trying conditions. In two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use Icilma Cold Cream, the most luxurious skin food in the world

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

BENARES UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

—:o:—

Maharajah of Jodhpur Lays Foundation Stone

BENARES, March 31.

The Jodhpur Durbar is one of the earliest and most generous patrons of the Hindu University. It was long the desire of the University that his Highness the Maharaja Sahib should visit the University and lay the foundation-stone of the College of Agriculture towards which his Highness and the Sirdars of the State contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 4 lakhs a year ago. In response to the invitation of the University his Highness arrived here on Friday accompanied by Lt.-Col. C. I. Windham, Vice-President of the State Council of Jodhpur, Rao Raja Narpat Singh, Private Secretary and two aides-de-camp, and was received at the Station by the Vice-Chancellor Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Principal A. B. Dhruva, Mr. Charles A. King, Principal of the Engineering College, Prof. S. C. De, Registrar, Pandit Baldeo Ram Dave, Member of the Council, the Chief Secretary of the Benares State and the Private Secretary representing his Highness the Maharaja of Benares, who despite advancing old age has gone out on his annual lion-hunting in the forests of Chakia.

AN INFORMAL VISIT.

Within an hour of his arrival at Nandesar House, where he was the guest of the Kashi Naresha, his Highness paid his first informal visit to the University. The Vice-Chancellor Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya showed his Highness the Women's College, the Sir Sunder Lal Hospital and the Ayurvedic College and the Sanskrit College and their Hostels, the Baldeo Dass Birla Hostel, the Sangidass Jesiram Shapoorjee Broacha Hostel, the Birla Mohta Rajputana Hostel, the Thakur Jaswantji Rajputana Limbdi Hostel, the Engineering College and its Workshops, the Chemical Laboratory, the Industrial Chemistry Department, the Shivajee College of Physical Culture under construction, the Physical Laboratory, the Stadium and the extensive playgrounds of the University.

On the second day his Highness was pleased to visit the Departments of Geology, of Mining and Metallurgy, of Botany, of Zoology and Industrial Chemistry.

Thereafter the University was the scene of a very interesting and impressive function, viz., the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the College of Agriculture by his Highness.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

His Highness and his party were received on arrival by the Vice-Chancellor who introduced them to the members of the Staff and of the Council. As his Highness entered the Pandal he was greeted by hearty cheers. The function began with a prayer in Sanskrit. Thereafter Pandit Malaviya in welcoming his Highness and requesting him to lay the foundation-stone of the Agricultural College of the University, said:

"We rejoice to have this opportunity of offering your Highness in your own person our deep and heartfelt gratitude for the generous patronage which the Jodhpur Durbar has extended to the University from its very inception (cheers.). It was in 1912 that the Council of Regency sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and a perpectual grant of Rs. 24,000 a year to the University and thus endowed the Jodhpur Hardinge Chair of Technology to commemorate the generous encouragement and support which the then Viceroy Lord Hardinge gave to the moment for the establishment of the Hindu University. We also recall with gratitude that in February, 1916, Your Highness's beloved brother, the late Maharaja Sumer Singhji, whose premature passing away we deeply lamented, graced by his cheering presence the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the University by Lord Hardinge and took an active part in it.

The Jodhpur Hardinge Chair of Technology founded by the Durbar is filled by Prof. C. A. King, the Principal of the Engineering College of the University. It was the generous grant of the Jodhpur Durbar and the subsequent grant of Rs. 5 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 24,000 a year recurring made by the Patiala Durbar that encouraged and helped us to start the Engineering College, and your Highness will be pleased to hear—this institution has proved a veritable boon to the youth of the country, who longed to have education in engineering of an advance standard and who now flock to it in large numbers from all parts of British India as well as from Indian States.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

We are deeply grateful that to the above mentioned munificent donation, your Highness has now been pleased to add the further handsome donation of Rs 2 lakhs to endow a Chair of Agriculture with which in compliance with your Highness's name and with the consent of Lord Irwin Excellency's name has been associated. This sum of Rs. 3 lakhs with another 2 Lakhs which her Highness the Maharani Saheb, her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, Maharaja Ajitsinghji, and the Sirdars of the Jodhpur State have contributed, will constitute the nucleus of the sum which is needed to establish a fully-equipped college of Agriculture at this Univer sity. The importance of providing high scientific education in Agriculture and of promoting agricultural research at Universities is receiving growing recognition, and we are glad to mention that the Royal Commission on Agriculture has noted with satisfaction the endowment of the Irwin Chair of Agriculture.

Of this additional contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs of the Jodhpur Durbar, we propose to spend Rs. 1 lakh in building the Colleg which is so planned as to permit of full expansion in the future. And we propose to keep Rs. 3 lakhs as a permanent endowment with the interest of which we shall maintain the Irwin Chair of Agriculture, with the help of which we hope to start research in an important branch of Agriculture.

HIS HIGHNESS' SPEECH.

Replying to the address his Highness said, in the course of his speech;—

The subject of Education is a large one, and every possible view of its aims and methods has been put forward at one time or another. But I think few will be inclined to dispute that Education in India has hitherto tended to force the youth of this vast country into one or two particular moulds and sent them forth into the world, ill-prepared for efficient service outside the scope of two or three professions which can only furnish a sphere for the activities for a few. Much of the intellectual talent that is born to industry, and to the development of the resources of the country, is deverted from those aims, and consigned to comparatively fruitless labour the value of which, when it comes to be properly estimated, is unimportant in comparison with what might under other guidance, have been accomplished. The distinctly technical knowledge required for agriculture, forestry engineering, etc., is now receiving much closer attention; and the mere sight around us of so many magnificent buildings with their absorbingly interesting contents, devoted to modern sciencee teaching, fills one with thoughts of the illimitable field of development and prosperity that they must open up and serve. I join with you Mr., Vice-Chancellor in emphasizing the importance of the study of modern sciences. They are necessary to meet the advances of time, which will not stand still. I congratulate you on the success which this University has already attained in this direction, and on all your good promise for the future. (Loud cheers.) The large financial aid which I understand the Government of India generously intends to give you is indeed a bright prospect.

"In conclusion I should like to add a word about one whom all will readily acclaim to be the mainspring of all the activity and monumental endeavour to be seen around one here. I refer to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, the Vice-Chancellor of the University (loud cheers). I cannot but think of him as one of those really fortunate persons—so rare in life—who have been spared to see the visible fruits of a life's work."

REV. DR. H. B. GRAY DEAD

LONDON, April 7.

The death has occurred of Herbert Branston Gray.—Reuter.

(Rev. Herbert Branston, D.D., was born in 1851. He was founder of the Educational Banch for Public School Boys in Alberta, Canada (1909). He was Official Lecturer, Imperial Institute (1915); and Educational Commissioner to Roumanian Government (1920). He was Governor of Ipswich Grammar School, and also of the County School, Bury Street, Edmunds).

REPARATIONS EXPERTS' CONFERENCE

HOPEFUL ATMOSPHERE

—:o:—

LONDON, April 6.

Paris.—The atmosphere as to the reparations experts conference is now hopeful As the result of the interviews Doctor Schacht had with the heads of the principal creditor delegations Germans have officially learned the total of the allied minimum demands. The fact that they are prepared to discuss them is regarded as a favourable sign. It is anticipated that Dr. Schacht will endeavour to whittle down the Bill but French press is now optimistic regarding a settlement being reached:—Reuter.

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A. I. SPINNERS. ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

ANNUAL REPORT

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association met at the Sabarmati Ashram and disposed of the agenda consisting of no less than 39 subjects. The annual report was passed and audited accounts for 1927-28 were adopted. The progress of the Association has been steady. All available funds have been invested. The total amount of public collections this year for the Association is Rs. 3,44,612 this does not include recent Burma collections. The product of Khaddar this year was Rs. 24,16,382, Tamil Nadu alone taking credit for about 10 lakhs of rupees. There are now 310 centres out of which 156 are directly run by the All-India Spinners' Association, the rest being private and aided organisations. The activities of the Association cover nearly three thousand villages. The figures collected showing the number of spinners and weavers employed are not exhaustible in case of certain provinces, but details collected so far, show no less than 90,272 spinners and 4,672 weavers are employed in this movement. It is estimated that Rs. 5 lakhs have been distributed as wages to spinners and seven lakhs among weavers employed to produce Khaddar. Literate young men employed in the work of organisation number close upon 1,000. The report is an exhaustive document dealing with efforts as improvements and extension of work especially in the direction of self-sufficiency and in the improvement of the system of check, audit and inspection. Reference is also made to the success of the work undertaken by the Mysore Government at its Khadi centre and to the possibility of similar work to other Indian States where poverty of peasantry necessitates the introduction of widespread supplementary village industry. It is understood that the Baroda Government is contemplating experiment in this direction. Certain Municipalities have, it is understood, abolished octroi duty on Khadi, and the North Arcot District Board has exempted Khadi itinerant shop from tolls. The report refers to great increase in demand for Khaddar this year and consequent stress on all existing Khadi production centres. Additional capital has been sanctioned for the Punjab, Rajasthan, United Provinces and Meerut Gandhi Ashram. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been set aside for work in villages to induce peasantry to spin for their own use so that they may be independent of cloth market. Khadi Bhandar at Benares is to be strengthened with money placed at its disposal by Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta (Rs. 10,000). Bombay G Ward Khadi Bhandar has been strengthened with additional capital of Rs. 5,000.—Free Press.

TERMINAL DUTY ON KHADDAR REMOVED

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, April 6.

At a special meeting of the local Municipal Board a resolution was adopted removing the terminal duty over Khaddar; duty at the rate of ten annas is fixed on country made clothes and a duty of Rs is also fixed on foreign clothes.—Free Press

HARTOG COMMITTEE REPORT

—:o:—

"HINDU'S" FORECAST

MADRAS, April 7.

The "Hindu" has published a summary of the Report of the Hartog Education Committee which has not yet been officially published; but the summary, the paper says, is that of the Committee itself.

According to the summary, growth of education reveals many points of fundamental interest for the political future of India, increased enrolment in primary schools, social and political awakening of women, rapid progress in the number of Mahomedans receiving education, and the desire on the part of leaders to understand and grapple the problem of education. This represents one side of the picture.

On the other side, the Committee draws attention to the apalling waste in primary schools and great waste of effort in secondary education. The Committee do not accept the view that the Central Government should be relieved of all responsibility in the matter of attainment of universal primary education. The Government of India should make good all financial deficiencies of provinces which are unable to provide funds necessary in interests of India as a whole.

The Committee are of opinion that responsibilities of Ministers have been too much reduced already by devolution to local bodies. Majority suggest that in the case of Muslim education, consideration of the question of reservation of suitable number of places for Mahomedans in those publicly managed institutions in which it is not possible at present to admit all applicants.—Free Press.

MEERUT OBSERVES JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY

MEERUT, April 6.

A largely attended public meeting the citizens of Meerut was held this evening in the Town Hall to observe the Jallianwalla Bagh Day Speeches were delivered exhorting the people to remain united and fight the battle of Swaraj.—A. P.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" STILL MISSING

LONDON, April 7.

Sydney.—The "Sydney Sun" plane has returned to Wyndham after a search over a 30-mile wide coastal area to the north of Wyndham for the Southern Cross. No trage of the missing plane was discovered.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

London.—Though British railways in 1928 reduced their expenditure by 6-1/2 millions their net receipts decreased by 1,900 thousand according to a statement of the Ministry of Transport. Receipts for ordinary passengers decreased by 1,200 thousand, all due to losses on third class, and receipts for goods trains dropped by 7,100 thousand. Despite decrease in passenger receipts nearly twenty-two million more passengers were carried last year than in 1927.—Reuter's Special.

Warsaw.—Ivan Apaneswiez has died in hospital of heart disease.—Reuter.

Teheran.—The first direct weekly air mail leaves Teheran at six in the morning on 9th April, arriving at Bagdad at 1-30 in the afternoon. It leaves Bagdad every Friday.—Reuter.

London.—At Twickenham in the International Rugby match the British Army beat the French Army by 21 points to eight. The weather was brilliant and 10,000 spectators witnessed match.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—The Communist Deputy Ladislas Daczynski, whose Parliamentary immunity Diet had raised, was sentenced, to five years' imprisonment for subversive activity.—Reuter.

YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

An Attractive and Instructive Fair.

The Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Bombay Youth League in the Jinnah Hall breathes of the spirit of "Go Aheadness" and "Thoroughness" that have always always been the distinguishing features of this organisation of the "Boys and Girls" of Bombay. Everything in the Bazar from the Boycott Posters to the refreshment arrangement that cater to the needs of the "inner man" are all spick and span as on board a steamer. And judging from the public response during these three days the organisers can well be proud of their achievement as no less than 5,000 persons paid a visit to this miniature fair as shown from the gate money records.

ARRESTING POSTERS.

An array of Youth League slogans and boycott posters catch the visitors' eye as he wades his way through the stalls. To begin with the poster at the entrance, caricaturing our old friend Mr. John Bull has a good propagandist appeal. It puts the "Boycott British Goods" gospel in a nutshell, and shows how the economic blockade of Britain will eventually tell. "When Youth Knocks the Doors of Freedom Shall Open", "Do You Want Freedom", Then Boycott British Goods", "India for Indians", "Swaraj for the Masses", are some of the arresting posters that claim the persistent attention of the visitors. And lastly the slogans "We Will Touch the Untouchables", "We Will Lift the Purdah", that pierce at you as you sip your cup of tea or chat with your friends over a glass of lemonade at what is styled, the XXI Century Restaurant, speaks more eloquently than words could convey the feelings of Young India chafing under the shackles of social bondage.

ATTRACTIVE STALLS.

Though the place is too small the organisers have shown ingenuity and sense of artistic in the way they have arranged the stalls of Indian-made products from the toilet requirements to the articles of clothing and furniture. The stalls displaying India's advance in the manufacture of perfumery and toilet preparations were well crowded and patronised. The beautiful and attractive display of "rouges" face creams and brilliantines, all manufactured in India, should knock the bottom of the argument of the "Smart Set" amongst the youths for their clinging love to foreign fineries.

The Walpakhady School Stall stuffed with fine Khadi, novelties and Indian toys in charge of young lady volunteers made an irresistible appeal to the visitors.

A word about the XXI Century Restaurant. Though it can't boast of a trained staff of professional waiters, the attention and service one gets from the amateur "gentleman waiters" and "Lady waitresses" far surpasses the professionals of the Hindu "Upahargrahas" and Irani tea-shops. Visit to the Bazar is incomplete without stepping into this Restaurant where young "girls and boys" vie with each other in giving themselves the air a trained hotel "hand" and boldly struggling to balance the tea-trays. And what is more they don't refuse the 'tips" if they are given!

News in Brief.

Magwe, April 6.—A serious fire broke out here near the bazaar, resulting in two hundred houses being destroyed. The fire lasted two and a half hours.—A. P.

—:o:—

Kurachi, April 7.—The first air mail for England on the regular England-India airmail service left this morning at 7/40 a.m. (local time).—A. P.

—:o:—

A Bangalore message of Saturday's date says:—"The employees of the Minerva Mill, numbering about 1,200, who struck work on Thursday are still out. Some employees of the Maharajah Mills also struck work yesterday."—A. P.

—:o:—

Peshawar, April 6.—Mr. K. B. Mahbub Ali, ex-Oriental Secretary to the British Legation at Kabul has left Delhi and it is rumoured here that he has been called for by the Viceroy in connection with the loss of an important box which is said to have been lost when it was removed from Kabul to Peshawar.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Madras.—The Government of Madras is taking steps to prepare films for propaganda purposes for prevention of venereal diseases. The Directors of Public Health and Viceral Expert, recently appointed, will carry out the work jointly.—A. P.

—:o:—

Madras.—It is understood that the vigorous efforts made by the Special C.I.D. officer deputed to invastigate the murder of Rajammal, a Brahmin lady, in an inter-class compartment in the Banglore Mail on January 18 having proved unsuccessful the officer has submitted a report stating that the crime could not be detected.—A. P.

—:o:—

The Assistant Secretary, Labour Union Mohoda wires that a huge meeting of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labours was held last evening at 7.40 p.m. and that the meeting condemn the action of the B. N. Ry. authorities in serving dismissal to one Bhojudih without assigning any reason. The meeting condemned the action of the Government for arresting Labour leaders in India.

Rangoon.—The District Magistrate of Hanthawaddy has been directed to hold a special enquiry into the explosion which occurred recently at the B. O. C. refinery at Syriam, this enquiry being additional to the inquest proceedings being held by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kyauktan.—A. P.

Kanadukathan.—The town of Kanadukathan, the birth place of Rajah Sir Annamali Chettiar, was "en fete" on Saturday, it being the Rajah's first arrival here after the conferment of the title of hereditary Rajah. Nagarathars and the local Union Board presented the Rajah with addresses, paying tribute to to his manifold charities and his interest in the cause of education.—A. P.

Rangoon, April 6.—It is understood that U. Wizaya, a Phongyi who was convicted and sentenced on a charge of sedition, and was released from jail in February last, was arrested this morning while attempting to board the s.s. "Elephanta," bound for Calcutta, on a charge of delivering a seditious speech at Phayon, Thongwa last month. The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 17th instant.—A. P.

MADRAS CELEBRATES JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 6.

To-day being the Jallianwalla Bagh Day a public meeting was held in Tulak Ghat Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding. The President in the course of his speech explained the object of the meeting and appealed to the audience to forget their minor differences in putting up a fight against the bureaucracy. He also appealed to the audience not to mix their religious and other differences in the fight for Swaraj.

Mr. Mahalinga Iyer of Coimbatore who next addressed the gathering appealed to the audience to follow Mahathma Gandhi and boycott foreign clothes.—Free Press.

NIZAM EXAMINE HISTORICS MYSORE THRONE.

—:o:—

MYSORE, April 6.

At the Palace of the Maharaja His Exalted Highness examined the Mysore Throne, which is stated to have belonged to the Royal House of Hastinapura (Mahabharata period), the art collections, and numerous historic relics. The party were entertained to Indian music and an interesting programme of firedrill, which lasted till late in the night.—A. P.

STRIKE IN CHOOLAI MILL CONTINUES

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 6.

The strike in the Choolai Mills still continues. A Representative of the Directors discussed the situation with the Labour Commissioner and Labour Union officials again to-day. The discussions were private, but, it is understood, that the employees are willing to make some concessions in the matter of privilege of leave. No decisions have yet been arrived at.

COIMBATORE MILLS STRIKE WORK.

A Coimbatore report says that the weavers of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, managed by Stanes Company, struck work on Friday in sympathy with 400 strikers of the Mall Mill, managed by the same Company, owing to a reduction in wages.—A. P.

BANANAS CAMOUFLAGED AS LIQUOR

—:o:—

LONDON, April 7.

Baltimore.—The pilot of the Norwegian steamer "Juan" has lodged a protest with the Norwegian Vice-Consul that the United States coastguards at Chesapeake Bay without warning fired half a dozen shots narrowly missing "Juan" which the coastguards boarded and satisfied themselves that a cargo of bananas was camouflaged as liquor.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

LAHORE April 7.

It is officially known that very few people received injuries of any importance in the disturbances reported earlier. Only three persons came to Mayo hospital to get their injuries dressed and they were not retained as inpatients. No patients were admitted into the Sir Gangaram free hospitals.

The Associated Press is officially informed that the body of Rajpal is still lying in Mayo hospital.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 9

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 11.

B. T. Examination results, 2 p.m.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Office of the Parsi Central Association has been removed to Alice Building, (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort with effect from April 1, 1929.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A prize of Rs. 50/- only will be awarded by the above Association to the Goan Hindu Student, who obtains the highest number of marks among those Goan Hindu Candidates, who stand among the first hundred successful Candidates in the ensuing Matric Examination. For conditions refer Hon. Secretary, Tribhuwan Road, Girgaum.

NATIONAL WEEK

—:o:—

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Miss Jer Bhesania will play violin. Prof. Deodhar and the staff of the Indian School of Music will give a choice selectino of songs. Mr. Rustom Dhondi will render some selections on Dilruba. And Radio programme.

Entrance fee one anna. No other charges for entertainment.

BANDRA SOCIAL CRICKET CLUB

Members of the above Club are requested to attend the general meeting to be held on the 14th instant, at Patker's New Block No. 2/1 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the question of amalgamation with another Club formerly known as "Mary Building Cricket Club."

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, on to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—1. March, Dunedin, Alford; 2. Selection, That's a Good Girl, Meyer; 3. Idylle, Softly Unawares, Paul Lincke; 4. Entr'Acte, Silver Clouds, Hadyn Wood; 5. Selection, The Earl and the Girl, Carlyle; 6. Sarenade, O Solo Mio, Capua; 7. Selection, The Merry Widow, Lehar; 8. Intermezzo, Laughing Water, Hager; 9. Finale, Alte Kamaraden, Teike.

—:o:—

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL

—:o:—

FIRST PRIZE IN BABY WEEK ESSAY COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the National Baby Week, an Essay of competition in English on "Home-Hygiene" was held between different schools, and the first prize was carried away by Miss Sushila G. Masker—a student of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaum Back Road. She received a beautiful prize at the hands of Her Excellency Lady Sykes.

HINDU GIRL'S DEATH BY BURNS

—:o:—

Yet another "segri" fatality resulting in the death of Vithabai Vishre, a 18-year old Hindu girl took place on Friday. The deceased was cooking food in her room at DeLisle Road when the skirt of her 'saree' accidentally caught fire and she sustained extensive burns all over the body. Her father removed her to the K. E. M. Hospital where she succumbed to the burns. The Coroner's jury on Sunday returned a verdict of death due to shock consequent to accidental burns.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, Captains J. Nicholson and J. H. Cawley-Way, Aides-de-Camp, arrived Bombay from Sangli on Sunday, the 7th instant.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO UNREQUITED LOVE.

—:o:—

PROSTITUTE COMMITS SUICIDE.

The story of a prostitute's love for a man, the dramatic proposal for marriage which was turned down and the tragic suicide sequel were revealed before the City Coroner on Sunday when an inquest was opened on the body of Mahiboobbai alias Maria, a Muslim prostitute residing at Foras Road. Following her lover to his residence at Soparibaug Road, Parel, on Saturday, the deceased seemed to have avowed passionate love for him. She then asked him to marry her under threat of suicide. On being confronted with a stern refusal, the deceased walked out of the room and jumped down from the third floor of the building and died instantaneously.

Abdula Hafiz Ahmed Rehman, a motor driver, deposed that the deceased was his married wife and had proved faithless. She ran away from him and for some time past was living a life of shame.

THE PROPOSAL FOR MARRIAGE.

Rashim Ahmed Ansari, a surveyor in the G.I.P. Railway said that the deceased used to visit him off and on. She wanted him to marry her. For a week he had not seen her. On Saturday last witness was going in a tramcar and deceased called out to him. She asked him to come to her brothel which he refused.

She insisted on accompanying him to his house and both rode to the place in a victoria. There deceased made a proposal that he should marry her or else she would not go back to the brothel. She would stay with him.

Witness said he did not want to marry her and there was an altercation. Deceased declared she would commit suicide if he did not marry her. Words were exchanged and deceased demanded a final reply. Witness sternly refused and deceased walked out to the gallery and jumped out cursing and abusing the witness.

Witness removed the deceased to a hospital whee she was found to be dead.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A SWIMMING FATALITY

—:o:—

While swimming in the Backbay baths on Saturday Archibald A. Longford, a sailor employed on board s.s. "Ranpura" was accidentally drowned. He had gone into the water at 2 p.m. and did not return till four. His friends suspecting the worse made a search and found his dead body at the bottom of the Bath. Upon evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN

—:o:—

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the City Coroner's Jury on Sunday at an inquest held over the body of Sitabai Khandoo, a young Hindu female worker. On Saturday morning the deceased was found lying in a pool of blood on the railway lines at Koliwada. Her skull was shattered and she was lifeless and she had apparently been knocked down by an electric train.

GRANT OF VISHRAM BAGH WADA

—:o:—

SUGGESTIONS OF MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. D. V. Kelkar, Hon. Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in his letter dated Bombay, 3rd April, written to Mr. C. E. Aitken, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, Bombay, states:—

Ref. Your No. 2675/29 dated 14th March, 1929. Subject: Grant of Vishram Bagh Wada to the Poona City Municipality for the Reay Museum.

"Sir,—With reference to the above letter I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to bring to the Government's notice the following points and request them to reconsider their decision.

(a) The Poona City Municipality had made a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Vishram Bagh Restoration Fund on condition that a sufficiently large space therein would be made available for the use of the Poona Native General Library.

(b) The front quadrangle of the Wada burnt in 1879 was restored by public as well as municipal contributions.

(c) These public and municipal contributions were made on the understanding that a sufficiently large portion of the restored Wada would be used for educational purposes.

The proposed housing of the Reay Museum has surely an educational value from the larger point of view, and Government here have got a good opportunity to redeem their promise. It is possible for the Bombay Government even now to reconsider the matter and alter their decision in the light of facts mentioned above and enable the Poona City Municipality to have the Wada for housing the Reay Museum. It may be pointed out that the prestige of the Government will be enhanced and not lowered in doing so."

Under the Clock

—:o:—

BY TWINPLEX

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

For whom is it only for the highly cultured elect in every society or is it a thing in which the masses of the people can participate? In a democratic age it is almost an heresy to say that public life can best be entered upon only by the competent few. And yet in a sense the many who dislike to be told this will profit greatly if they realise the value of remembering that success in public life can come only to those who equip themselves efficiently for it.

• • • •

But I would not depict the difficulties of making a success of it so mournfully as does Mr. Sastri.

• • • •

He says in his address to the Madras Hindu High School Old Boys' Association that public life "is not even for all adults yet we find public life regarded as a vast reservoir, a rubbish heap, in which society is qualified in putting anything for which it has no other use."

• • • •

I am afraid Mr. Sastri, in his fine oratorical effort, is doing society an injustice. No man or woman can be arbitrarily precluded from entering public life. Society neither pushes him or her in, but is keen on ignoring the aspirant promptly if found incompetent.

• • • •

"On what grounds are you seeking a divorce from your wife?"

"Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me, she said she was agreeable."

PRESIDENT PATEL'S RULING AND WHAT NEXT.

Speculation About Delhi Impasse

MADRAS, April 6.

Commenting on the Assembly crisis the "Madras Mail" says the issue which Mr. Patel has raised might more fitly have been raised by a Opposition motion. The Chair would then have been removed from any suggestion of partiality and the onus of deciding whether the measure should or should not be proceeded with would have been transferred to the shoulders of members. No one impugns the purity of Mr. Patel's motives nor disputes the quality of his anxiety that nothing should be done to prejudice the freedom of debate in the Assembly and fairness of trial of Meerut accused, but many seriously question the wisdom of the course he has adopted.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT'S SPIRIT OF DEFIANCE.

—:o:—

WILL CHAIR BE CENSURED?

MADRAS, April 6.

Discussing the probable developments if the ruling goes adversely to the Government, the "Hindu's" special correspondent at Delhi says the latest reliable expectation is that the Government would bring up a motion to ask the House to sit on Monday for such a motion. It is difficult to know exactly what is or could be extended by such a motion. If it is intended in the sense of expression of disapproval by the House of the ruling of the Chair it may not be a motion for the removal of the President, but it will amount to a vote of censure leading to his resignation and thus pave the way for the speedy passage of the Bill. Such a motion will, therefore, be as grave a consequence as a motion under Section 63 of the Government of India Act and may have to be dealt with on that footing. If, on the other hand, it is intended as expression of opinion of the House itself on the correctness of the ruling of the Chair it is not clear as to why such an expression of opinion should be made in this urgent manner.

The rule 15 of the Indian Legislative Rule says that the President shall decide all points of order which may arise and that his decision shall be final. Whether in the face of this statutory rule a motion of the character contemplated can be brought up is clearly open to question. The only procedure open to those aggrieved by the President's ruling is to bring forward a motion of censure against the Chair and attempt to supersede the ruling by opinion of the House will very probably prove futile.

"HINDU'S" COMMENT.

The "Hindu" commenting upon the impasse writes that the Government have not approached the advice given by the President in the proper way. Not only did they not sufficiently appreciate the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Patel, but in adhering to their decision to proceed with their Bill, they have evinced, as was disclosed by the statement of the Home Member, a spirit of defiance of the President of the Assembly which was not by any means calculated to pour oil on troubled waters.

The paper concluding hopes that whatever might be the ruling it will be loyally accepted both by the House and the Government.—Free Press.

HOLD INCAMERA SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

MR. JINNAHS SUGGESTION

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Arising out of the situation in the situation in the Assembly regarding the Public Safety Bill it is understood that Mr. Jinnah has sent a telegram suggesting incamera session of the House to consider the Public Safety Bill to prevent and surmount the difficulty caused by the Meerut trial. He is also reported to have declared that he is personally against any motion of censure against the President.

Government is expected to review the position to-morrow.—A. P.

JINNAH'S FOURTEEN POINTS

—:o:—

APPROVED BY DELHI MUSLIMS

NEW DELHI, April 6.

A meeting of Muslims at Juma Muajid presided over by Maulvi Mugti Kahaitullah passed a resolution, proposed by Mr. Mahomed Ali adopting Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points which the latter placed before the Muslim League meeting but which were not adopted by that body. Slight modifications were introduced in such as reciprocally promising to the Hindus that wherever they were in a majority they must have at least one-third representation in the Cabinet. The resolution says that joint electorates will be agreed to only when Muslims are satisfied that their interests are accquately safeguarded in the constitution.—A. P.

LULL IN SUNNI-SHIA FIGHTING

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 6.

There is at present a lull in the Sunni-Shiah fighting in Tirah and the Mullah of Karbosha the most prominent divine in this part of the frontier is attempting to mediate. It appears that drastic action has been taken by Habibullah to avenge the attack on his troops sent to arrest Abdul Ahad of Wardak. The punitive force was led by him in person and they burnt some Wardak Villages and drove off with a number of prisoners and cattle. Similarly strong action was taken against a force from Tagao which recently attacked Habibullahs troops in the neighbourhood of Kabul.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

UNFAIR TACTICS

A serious constitutional issue has been raised in the Legislative Assembly with regard to the further consideration of the Public Safety Bill. The President pointed out to Government that the basis of the Bill and that of the Meerut prosecutions were substantially the same—a point admitted by the Law Member himself—and that it was difficult, if not impossible, to have a full debate on the Bill without referring to matters 'sub judice'. He accordingly advised Government either to withdraw the Meerut prosecutions or postpone the consideration of the Public Safety Bill. It was unthinkable that Government would withdraw the prosecutions. But they could well have dropped the Bill for the present, if only because such a grave measure needed a full unmuzzled discussion and because they had themselves demonstrated how the existing law could be used to deal with alleged dangerous Communists. Government, however, refused to postpone the Bill, and on their behalf Mr. Crerar told the President point blank that he had no right to stop the Bill in the midst of its career.

What did Government mean by their conduct? It will be remembered that when Pandit Motilal moved an adjournment motion in the Assembly to discuss Government's policy of repression, Government opposed the motion and the Viceroy finally vetoed it mainly on the ground that the proposed discussion would necessarily bring in several matters that were 'sub judice', though Pandit Nehru had given every assurance that he and his Party would scrupulously avoid any reference to the merits of the Meerut cases. Thus Government started the prosecutions knowing that they would have the effect of muzzling the debate on the Public Safety Bill, then gagged the Assembly in its attempt to discuss Government's policy of repression and finally pressed the Bill in the House knowing that the President would have to rule out any reference to the very basis of the Bill—the existence of Communist "conspiracy" in India—as such reference was bound to prejudice the cases before the Court. In short, having themselves gagged the House, they called upon the President to help them in gagging it further till the Bill was passed after a farcical debate. That is the meaning of Government's conduct.

A grave constitutional crisis thus arose. Mr. Patel with his keen sense of upholding the rights and privileges of the legislative body over which he presides is not the man to allow the slightest encroachment upon his own powers or that of the Assembly. With his customary coolness and considerateness he invited the Party leaders to state their views on the two main issues: first, whether it was possible to have a real reasonable debate on the Public Safety Bill in view of the pending prosecutions; and, secondly, on the question of the power of the Chair to intervene at that stage. Almost every one who spoke on the first point agreed that there was no ghost of a chance of a real debate. Even the Law Member admitted that there could not be in the circumstances a full debate, but added significantly that the Bill had been already sufficiently debated upon. It is clear that Government would, in the further discussion of the Bill, depend more upon the votes of officials, nominated members and sycophants than on arguments. And the Opposition would be deprived of any real opportunity to convert to their side such of the supporters of Government as might yet have an open mind. That is precisely what Government expect and wish.

It being patent that there cannot be anything like a real debate, the next question is whether the President has the right to delay the further consideration of the Bill. We agree with Mr. Jayakar that though there might be no express Standing Order conferring this power on the President, it was clearly implied in Standing Order 29, that "when it was impossible to carry on the debate without being called to order every second minute, the President had the right to stop such a debate, which would otherwise be futile and a farce." That right deserves to be exercised when the debate is sure to be not only farcical but grossly unfair to the Opposition. It remains to be seen whether the President will think it expedient to exercise the right or to let Government expose themselves through their own tactics. If Government are left to their own sense of honour and 'fairplay and yet persist in hustling the Bill, it will also be seen how many elected members would be prepared to stultify themselves and the House by voting with Government.

"SLAVE LEGISLATION."

—:o:—

It is a tragedy of Indian public life that some of her best sons, once they are "initiated" into the mysteries of the administrative machinery and are gathered into the bureaucratic fold, are for ever lost to the people and the popular cause. As was rightly remarked by Dewan Chamanlal it was an inexplicable fact that Sir Bhupendranath Mitter, who before he got himself acclimatized to official atmosphere, interested himself in Labour problems and the amelioration of the lot of the working classes should be so metamorphozed as to say that Clause 16 of the Trade Disputes Bill "could in no way be described as slave legislation." The right to strike is an inherent right—and we may add a most inoffensive way of protesting against any grievances that the workmen might have against their employers. To deprive the workmen of this right to strike, is to deprive them of a natural safety valve to let off their steam of resentment. If words have any meaning, we fail to see what milder phrase than "Slave legislation" can be used to describe this mediaeval piece of legislation that reduces the workmen to the position of helpless bondsmen. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar put the popular view in a bold and concise way when he registered his protest against a measure that took from the working classes the right to strike which existed universally and which was on the Statute Book of England till 1927. It is to be hoped that his words of warning against this "cruel and sinister" measure are taken in all seriousness by the supporters of this egregious piece of legislation.

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY ELECTION

SUGGESTION TO DR. ANSARI.

—:o:—

(BY P. R. LELE.)

The proceedings of the adjourned session of the All-India Muslim League held during the Easter holidays are as promising as they are edifying. The younger generation amongst the Muslims are unquestionably Nationalistic in their inclinations. As happens in every direction, the older generation of the Indian Muslim leaders are trying to clog the wheel of patriotism and are sitting tight on whatever they look upon to be their separate (Muslim) possessions e.g., separate electorates. The section of All-India Muslim League led by patriots like Doctor Alam and Mr. Sherwani, are definitely in favour of abolishing the separate electorates and for supporting the scheme of joint i.e., common electorates all over India as formulated in the Nehru report.

THE DELHI CONSTITUENCY.

Under the circumstances at present prevailing, there is only one constituency in which there is one common electorate composed of voters professing all creeds, namely, Delhi. The province of Delhi elects one member to the Legislative Assembly. It is in this connection that attention must be paid to an important point. In the Assembly at present sitting a Hindu gentleman is representing Delhi. His predecessor also was a Hindu. Those who believe in joint electorates and do not wish the dice to be loaded against them must admit that the next representative ought to be a Muslim. Who can this Muslim be?

BACKWARD CONDITIONS.

Unfortunately, Delhi is a very backward place. It is difficult for people staying in the big cities on this side of India to have a correct idea of the backwardness of Delhi. Some on this side will express surprise at such a statement. The fact, however, is that though Delhi is the metropolis of India, there is no Legislature in that province. The Punjab Council on which Delhi is not represented, makes laws most of which are made applicable to Delhi by mere notification issued by the Chief Commissioner who does not consult the people of Delhi even in the most indirect manner. It is in this mediaeval fashion that the most vital matter of legislation is dealt with.

MEDIAEVAL DISPENSATION.

In the Bombay Presidency the municipalities, even of the Taluka towns elect their own presidents. The Delhi Municipality has an ex-officio President in the Deputy Commissioner and so far the Delhi citizens have not raised any very strong protest against this mediaeval dispensation. The people of Delhi must, therefore, be properly guided as to whom they ought to elect to the Legislative Assembly next winter. All India leaders must devote their attention to this question from now and must carry on a campaign of sustained education right up to the day of the election. Delhi is only one small constituency but has a disproportionately great importance on account of the peculiarity of the circumstances.

DOCTOR ANSARI'S DUTY.

In this matter Doctor Ansari owes a duty to the country. This duty is as binding and as sacred as the presidentship of the Madras session of the Indian National Congress. Doctor Ansari did not—for reasons best known to himself—contest the election in 1926. Now he must overcome whatever scruples he may have and come forward to seek election to the Assembly on behalf of the Delhi Province. Had he stood for it in 1926, he was sure to be elected; if at all there be any change in his prospects, it is all for the better. It is not only for securing a Muslim representative of the Delhi Province in the Assembly but also for strengthening the hands of Pandit Motilal Nehru that Doctor Ansari ought to shake off all hesitation and come forward to contest the next Assembly election in the Delhi Province. His distinguished presence is necessary to make up for the deficiency in political sagacity obtaining in Delhi It is to be hoped that Doctor Ansari rises to the occasion and the national leaders wake up to their responsibility in good time.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT IN THE SUBURBS.

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR ITS ABOLITION.

(BY K. K. VAIDYA.)

The exceptionally heavy non-agricultural assessment, otherwise known as building fine, in the Bombay Suburban District, is proving as one of the most serious obstacles in the speedy development of the Suburbs. The Government evidently base their claim on the theory of "unearned increment" as in case of ordinary agricultural revenue. It is proposed to examine the legitimacy of this claim on behalf of the State so far as the tax on building-sites is concerned. This assessment is stunting the growth of suburbs and new towns all over the Presidency. But the problem is of specially vital importance to the Salsette District where the rate of this assessment is the heaviest and the conversion of lands into building-sites is proceeding very fast as compared with other parts of the Presidency.

A RECENT PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

The public of the Bombay Suburban District must have perused the report of a Privy Council decision which recently appeared in the Bombay papers, whereby the Inamdars of Vile-Parle and Juhu have established their right to appropriate the whole of this non-agricultural assessment for their own absolute use. Any semblance of legitimacy which may justify the State's claim to a share in the "unearned increment", does not exist at all in the case of a private holder of an alienated village as the tax does not even indirectly give a return of services as in the case of a tax paid to the State. No importance can be attached to the strictly legal contention that this assessment is not a new tax, but is only a variation of the existing agricultural assessment. It is undoubtedly a new and increased burden of taxation and it is no consolation to the tax-payer to say that it is merely an alteration of the old tax which had been agreed to by him in principle.

NO "UNEARNED INCREMENT".

In the first place, the rise in the value of lands in the Suburbs is not a wholly "unearned increment". It is mostly the result of investments and improvements made partly by the individual holders and partly by the Local Self-Government bodies like the Municipalities and Notified Area Committees. No portion of this non-agricultural assessment is utilised by the Government for any direct service to the town from which it is collected. The plot-holders have to bear the whole cost of Town Planning Schemes including the purchase of land for roads, construction of roads and storm-water drains, and also the salaries of the Government officers engaged in preparation of the Scheme. In Vile Parle alone the landholders had to pay Rs. 7,63,548 for five Town Planning Schemes which have now been completed. These contributions have come to nearly one rupee per square yard in the majority of the Schemes and the amount is exacted with interest at 7 per cent. Thus, practically there is no "unearned increment" in the value of these lands or in the rents realised from them. If there is any such increment, its taxation must go to the local self-government bodies only, and not to the Provincial Government. The local bodies have repeatedly urged their claim to this assessment, but the Government have systematically turned a deaf ear to this demand.

UNFAIR AND UNJUST LEVY.

But, if this assessment is examined in the light of the recognised principles of taxation, it will be found that it ought not to be levied at all. The claim of the State to a share in the "unearned increment" in the value of land is based partly on the theory of State-proprietorship of land and partly on the general necessity for increased taxation, irrespective of the question of proprietorship. But according to all admitted theories of taxation this claim is nowhere urged against the increment of land-values in existing cities, towns and village-gaothans. It is a matter of common knowledge that the land tax payable in the City of Bombay in the case of freehold lands is only a few annas and pies. The same principle is observed in all other existing cities. The Government rests itself satisfied with the other sources of taxation and the rise of its income by the general prosperity of arts manufactures and commerce which cannot thrive except in the cities and towns. There is no conceivable reason why these same considerations should not be applied to newly rising suburbs or towns especially when it is decided by the State that they must be built in order to relieve the congestion in the old parent city. The latest available Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency is that of 1926-27. The following figures for non-agricultural assessment from the chief suburban centres in the

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

National Week in Bombay.

Availing themselves of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Bombay on his way to Andhra, the local Congress Committee and other organisations commenced their celebration of the National Week on the 5th. The credit for the best organised propaganda goes once again to the Bombay Youth League, which has organised an excellent Khadi and Swadeshi Bazzar in the Jinnah Hall. Some members of the Youth League and a number of Congress workers including ladies are also busy hawking Khaddar from door to door. Their efforts would have been far more effective if they were provided by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee with brief pamphlets and leaflets making out a case for the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar. At the meetings addressed by Mahatmaji on Friday, he rightly stressed the special importance of Khaddar, that all people could work for it. But for the benefit of those who are slow to be convinced thousands of pamphlets and leaflets need to be circulated free or at a nominal cost.

The Boycott Tells.

That the boycott of foreign cloth has begun to tell, there need be no doubt. We have noticed before that during the last year or two the imports of British cloth into India have gone down by 50 million yards. The latest trade statistics of the port of Karachi show that in March last a decrease of Rs. 5,00,000 was registered in imports of cotton manufacture. Now comes the news according to the Free Press Bean Service, that twenty-nine cotton mills in Blackburn have been closed since April, bringing the total number of mills closed to 48, which is one-third of the entire mills in Britain's textile industry. The Free Press message goes on to say: "In circles connected with the industry it is stated that this closure is owing to the Indian boycott of British cloth and the failure of dealers in India to enter into large forward contracts." The psychological hour is coming, if it has not already come. It would be wise for the country to concentrate its energies on the boycott of foreign cloth. It is said that last week a large number of Turkish students of Constantinople took oaths not to wear non-Turkish cloth. Students and non-students alike may do do at least as much in India.

"A Hideous Travesty".

The "Spectator" of London, of all papers, now thinks that Miss Mayo's new book, the "Slaves of the Gods!", is a "hideous travesty of normal Hindu society". The same remarks could well have been made about her former book. Is it Miss Mayo that has now changed, or the "Spectator", or India? Or is it, after all, a newspaper stunt to rouse curiosity about a new book? The "Spectator" is courageous enough to assert that the book "with its strident and almost hysterical note and bitter hatred of the Hindu upper classes will further exacerbate the Indian nerves and do little good in quarters where plain speaking is most needed". Evidently the paper fears that the book may only embarrass the Government instead of helping it as desired, and suggests that the Mayo party should rather change its methods and speak to Government in plain terms as to what it wants. As for Indians, Miss Mayo has already done her worst to them and she could not possibly do their cause more injury. They are quite prepared for the new offensive. They may not go so far as to throw away good money by buying and burning copies of the new or the old book. If there is to be any burning at all they will choose other things for their bonfires.

A Thought For the Day.

"The views that prevail concerning the intelligence of a class, a caste or a sex are purely the outcome of the relationship of power. The dominant class, caste or sex uses its power to diffuse an idea that its members are endowed with exceptional intelligence".

VAERTING "THE DOMINANT SEX".

POLICE CLASH WITH CROWD

Funeral Procession Charged

ARMOURED CARS IN LAHORE

Rajpal's Body Believed to Be Taken Over By Govt.

LAHORE, April 7.

In connection with the funeral of Mahasha Rajpal, the Arya Samajists decided to take out the funeral procession this morning between seven and eight a.m. The Government however issued orders this morning under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting all processions and meetings within the municipal limits for a week. Negotiations between Government officials and Arya Samaj leaders, and consultations between the latter continued till 12/30 p.m. to-day when a section of the huge crowd which had assembled in and outside the Mayo Hospital Compound carried away the empty bier and attempted to march in procession through the city. After they had proceeded a short distance they were addressed by Dr. Khanchand Dev, General Secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee who in a short speech strove to show that they had been unfairly treated. The crowd then proceeded towards Shahalmi Gate.

POLICE BLOCKADE.

They had not advanced a few paces when mounted and foot police armed with regulation lathis blocked their way. The crowd and police stood there for a few minutes and then the Police were seen waving their lathis. It is not yet known whether this was due to any attempt on the part of the crowd to break their way through or whether the policemen were ordered to disperse the crowd. Some persons in the crowd received blows in the head and on the shoulders, and one person became senseless and was removed in that condition from the scene. It is alleged that the empty bier was broken up by the police with lathis. Part of the crowd sat down on the road and the police drew themselves up to block its way. Soon after this the City Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner arrived on the scene in a motor-car when the crowd raised shouts of "shame". The police blockade continues at the time of wiring (1-15 p.m.).—A. P.

POLICE CHARGE FUNERAL PROCESSION

—:o:—

MORE THAN 100 PERSONS INJURED

LAHORE, April 7.
(4-30 P.M.)

When the police and the crowd had been on the road for a short time, the Additional District Magistrate ordered the crowd to disperse, failing which, he announced, he would ask the Police to disperse them. The order did not have the desired effect and the Police therefore charged the crowd with lathis and dispersed them.

100 PERSONS INJURED.

It is understood that over 100 persons received injuries including Dr. Khanchand Dev, who was injured on the head, and Bhai Parmanand who has been hit on the back.

Armoured cars are patrolling the area and the Police Guard continues.

RAJPAL'S BODY REMOVED BY GOVT.

The dead body of Rajpal which was lying at the Mayo Hospital after the post mortem, it is understood, has been removed from the hospital by the Government.

Shops in the city are open and the situation is quiet now.—A. P.

FUNERAL PROCESSION DELAYED.

—:o:—

DEPUTATION WAITS ON DY. COMMISSIONER

LAHORE, April 7.

The funeral procession of Mahasaya Rajpal which was to start at 8 this morning was delayed owing to restrictions put on the route by the Poolice. Negotiations were still proceeding and the procession had not started till 11 A.M.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. R. B. Badridas, Masaya Krishnan, Prof. Shivdayal, Pandit Thakurdatt and others had gone to see to the Deputy Commissioner.

The probable routes of the procession has been lined by police, military and armoured cars. A huge crowd has already gathered along the Anarkali Road. The Police have also prohibited all political processions which were announced to be taken out by the Congress and Sikhs Association this afternoon as a demonstration for and against the Nehru Report respectively.—Free Press.

BAN ON MEETINGS.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

LAHORE, April 7.

In view of the uneasy situation prevailing as a sequel to murder of Rajpal yesterday afternoon order under section 144 I.P.C has been promulgated, banning all public meetings. Elaborate police precautions are being taken for maintenance of peace and troops have been called out. Armoured cars and a detachment of Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal (Tank Corps patrolled certain areas last night. The city is quiet.—Free Press.

RESULT OF POST MORTEM EXAMINATION KEPT SECRET

LAHORE, April 6.

It is learnt that the dagger that brought Rajpal's life to an end was 13 inches long. It pierced the victim's body right through near the heart and blood oozed out at the back. The sharp end of the weapon was found broken.

The post-mortem examination was done this evening by Col. Swan the result has been kept secret under police instruction.

Rajpal's brother who is at Dehra Dun has been wired to.

Mahasaya Rajpal was only 40 years of age, and he leaves three sons the eldest being ten years old. One daughter was recently married.

Mounted police and an armed police have been posted at the scene of the occurrence andordinary police at all important centres. It is stated that the alleged assailant has a house in Mochi Gate.—Free Press.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MURDERED

LAHORE, April 6.

Further enquiries regarding Mahasaya Rajpal's murder show that when Mahasaya Rajpal was sitting alone, a youngman whose name is unknown, rushed in and before anybody could realise his intension he stabbed Mahasaya Rajpal mortally and darted forth crying that he had finished with Rajpal. A crowd rushed behind him and the police who arrived quickly on the scene took him to Lahori Gate police tharn.

The incident took place at about 2 in the afternoon. News spread all over the city like wild fire and huge crowd collected before the place where Mahasaya Rajpal was murdered. Deep sympathy is felt for the deceased who was well-known figure among the Hindus here.

It now transpires that Mahasaya Rajpal was stabbed in the chest at about 2 p.m. this afternoon when it is stated, he was sleeping. The alleged murderer whose name is given out as Ilanidh is aged about 25 years and he was caught by one Hindu by name Rafiquchand. The alleged murderer was handed over to a police constable who happened to pass that way at that time. All the traffic was stopped when regluar police force arrived.

BODY REMOVED TO MORGUE.

The dead body was removed for post-mortem examination.

It is stated that Mahasaya Rajpal returned to Lahore only yesterday after attending the Gurukal Anniversary. Until his departure for Gurukul, he had two police guards in plain dress in his shop over since the last attempt in his life which was made two years ago. But after his return from Gurukul he found that the police guards were removed. He again applied for restitution of those guards.

All high officials including the Inspector General of Police Senior Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Jenkne Puckle Deputy Commission, all Municipal Commissioners, the District Magistrate of the Ilaca and a huge crowd visited the place where Rajpal was murdered. After the body was photographed, it was sent in a police lorry to the morgue accompanied by a huge crowd.

The alleged blood-stained knife which is reported to be 14 inches long was discovered on the floor of the shop.

It is understood that the funeral will take place to-morrow.

THIRD OF SERIES OF ASSAULTS.

From enquiries it was learnt that this was the third of the series of murderous assault made by some unknown persons at Mahasaya Rajpal's shop. The first attack on Rajpal was on the 28th, September 1927, the assailant being sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The second attack was on Swami Satyaveda at Rajpal's shop on October 8th 1927, and the assailant was sentenced to 14 years. The last attack was on Rajpal today resulting in his death.

LARGE POLICE FORCE REQUISITIONED.

Large police force has been requisitioned from outside this evening by the authorities who were busy till late in the evening in posting and guarding danger zones.

OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

A meeting was held this evening outside the Mori Gate when a resolution was passed condemning the outrage and expressing its sympathy with the family of Rajpal.—Free Press.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO RUSSIA

—:o:—

Diplomatic Relations Must be Reopened

SOVIET ATTITUDE MADE CLEAR

BERLIN, April 6.

Reports from Moscow intimate that while every courtesy has been extended to the British Trade Delegation to Russia, care has been at the same time taken to indicate that there can be no resumption of trade relations between Britain and Russia without there being, in the first instance, resumption of diplomatic relations between two countries.

An authoritative expression was given to this point of view by the Governor of the Russian State Bank at a function held in honour of the British Trade Delegates. The Governor made it clear beyond a doubt that while the Soviet authorities welcomed the visit of the Delegation as indicative of the recognition of the mutual character of interest in the re-opening of the trade relations between the two ocountries, there must be resumption of diplomatic relations as a preliminary to the resumption of trade relations. This strong attitude has come as a surprise to the Delegation.—Free Press Beam Service.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH SUBJECTS AT KABUL

—:o:—

EVACUATIONS PROCEEDING REGULARLY.

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Evacuation from Kabul of Russian and Turkish subjects by Russian aeroplanes is reported to be proceeding regularly by arrangement between the Soviet Embassy and the Kabul Government.—A. P.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY COMMEMORATION.

—:o:—

CROWDED MEETING HELD AT MEERUT.

MEERUT, April 6.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening in the Town Hall to commemorate the Jallianwalla Bagh Day. Prayers were offred for the martyrs who lost their lives in the Jallianwalla Bagh. Speeches were made exhorting the public to rally round the country's call and sink all differences. The meeting terminated late in the evening with shouts of Bandemataram, Gandhi Ki Jai, and Bhrat Mata Ki Jai.

A detachment of Indian cavalry paraded the streets of the Meerut city this evening.—Free Press.

YOUNG HINDU ZEMINDAR'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

—:o:—

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS PROCEEDING

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 6.

The disappearance of a young Hindu Zemindar of Badin, Hyderabad District, has given rise to considerable local excitement. The Zemindar who is reported to have left his residence on Tuesday for the inspection of land, having failed to return a report was lodged on Thursday with the Police, who are now investigating the matter.—A. P.

SUDDEN STORM IN MEERUT

—:o:—

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO RIPENED CROPS REPORTED.

MEERUT, April 6.

A sudden storm and downpour of rain were experienced here last night. Elderly persons consider this as an ill omen and relate stories of similar phenomena which occurred at Meerut seventy years back at a time when wheat fields were ripened. Reports from adjoining villages speak of considerable damage to ripened crops. Prices of food-stuffs have risen high and it is expected that plight of peasants would become hopeless. They are already suffering from results of last crops' failure. Urgent relief and remedial measures will be required. Already hundreds of agriculturists have applied for remission of rents.—Free Press.

BECHARDAS MILL SETTLEMENT.

—:o:—

LABOUR UNION TO BE RECOGNISED

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

A settlement has been brought about in the strike of workmen at the Bechardas Mill, which has lasted six months, and the Mill has agreed to recognise the Labour Union.—A. P.

CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE

—:o:—

Wanted 1 Lakh for Meerut Case Defence

LEADERS' APPEAL

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney have issued a statement to the press appealing to the public to contribute to the defence fund to enable those accused in the Meerut conspiracy case who stand in need of it to have a fair trial. They point out that by initiating these prosecutions Government have accepted the challenge thrown out to them in various legislatures and from public platforms to try publicmen for political offences in ordinary courts and under ordinary law. Government have ample resources to conduct the prosecution, but the means of the accused are very limited and, left to themselves, they cannot be expected to put up proper defence. "Labour Unions, Youth Leagues and other similar organisations are, in all countries, most powerful instruments of social and political advance. Apart, therefore, from the fact that it is our obvious duty to see that our fellow countrymen accused of very serious crime should have the fullest opportunity to defend themselves, it should be our special concern to protect and strengthen the legitimate activities of these organisations."

EXPENDITURE OF Rs. 1 LAKH.

An estimate has been made for one lakh of rupees to provide the best available legal assistance to the accused. The signatories appeal to all patriotic Indians, political, social, labour and commercial organisations of all shades of political opinion, to contribute handomely to the defence fund. The Defence Committee consists of Dr. Ansari, President and Treasurer, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Chowdhury Raghbir Narayan Singh, Pandit Piyareial, Dr. Mohammad Alam and Lala Girdharlal. Pandit Motilal Nehru has consented to help the Committee with advice when necessary.—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

RESOLUTION OF LONDON BRANCH OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

LONDON, April 6.

The monthly meeting of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress to-day passed a resolution congratulating President Patel on his "courageous stand" regarding the Public Safety Bill to safeguard democratic parliamentary rights of the representatives of the people.—Reuter.

CONDITION OF PRISONERS IN MEERUT JAIL.

—:o:—

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ACCOUNT

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Mr. I. B. Sen, Bar-at-Law, who returned this morning from Meerut where he had gone to arrange for defence, in a statement to the Free Press of India said that the jail in which all the accused were placed was four miles away from the city and there was little opportunity for public demonstration. He also said that about six accused were kept each by himself and were not allowed to talk to one another. Majority of accused were kept in two big groups of 10 or 11 in each group. One group was not allowed to meet the other. But these groups did not find time hanging upon them as heavy as those kept in single cells.

Mr. I. B. Sen further said that all the accused except Mr. Jhabvalla sent a petition to the Jail Superintendent stating their grievances, claiming right to speak to one another, better food, supply of newspapers etc.—Free Press.

AN APPEAL FOR INTERESTING BOOKS

LAHORE, April 6.

Dr. Satyapal writes to the press:

During my interview with some of the accused in the Meerut Jail in regard to Meerut "Conspiracy" case, I was informed that the most urgent demand of these gentlemen is the supply of good and interesting books. With the exception of political books all other books can be sent to them. Those who desire to send them books may kindly send them to me and I shall arrange to send them to the arrested persons, proper care will be taken of the books and if any gentleman would like to take them back they will be returned. I am confident that all public spirited gentlemen who have in their possession good books and all such booksellers who can conveniently spare books will write to me in this matter.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Lahore.—The roof in the second storey of a room of the Imperial Hotel collapsed on Saturday. The debris passed through the second storey, reached the ground and killed two servants.—A. P.

AIR MAIL TO ENGLAND.

—:o:—

City of Baghdad on Her Maiden Flight

DEVELOPING INDIA'S "AIR SENSE"

KARACHI, April 7.

The "City of Baghdad", the big triple-engined biplane inaugurating the homeward air-mail service, left here at 7-40 a.m. to-day, piloted by Captain Attwood.

The machine was twenty minutes late in its departure owing to the delay in the arrival of the train bringing the up-country mails. The machine carried half a ton of freight of which 430 lbs. was mails, and five passengers as well as a crew of three.

PASSENGERS.

The passengers were Lord Chetwynd, Chairman of the Imperial Airways, the Hon. Eve Chetwynd, Mr. Roach, Private Secretary to Lord Chetwynd, Air Vice-Marshall Sir Vyvell Vyvyan and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond.

560 POUNDS OF AIR MAIL BROUGHT.

Pounds 560 of mail were brought by the air-mail which arrived here yesterday, piloted by a A. E. Woodbridge. The pilot, throughout the 2,900 miles flight from Cairo, was in wireless touch with Karachi, except on the last stage between Pasni and Karachi, when atmospheries interfered.

FIRST CROSS COUNTRY FLIGHT.

The first cross-country flight by a member of the recently started Karachi Aero Club has just taken place, one of the Club's machines having gone to Lahore, where joyrides will be given to further Indian interest in civil aviation.—A. P.

SECOND AIR MAIL FOR INDIA.

LONDON, April 7.

Bale.—The second air mail for India arrived here last night. It has delayed its departure due to a defect in the machine.—Reuter.

SIR S. HOARE LEAVES FOR KASALLA

LONDON, April 7.

Khartum.—Sir Samuel Hoare who is inspecting from air the Cairo-Cape air route left Malakal to-day for Kassala.—Reuter.

INDIAN AIR MAIL REACHES KARACHI

—:o:—

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

KARACHI, April 6.

The Indian Air mail arrived at seven this evening, three hours late having been unable to make up the time lost in an encounter with a sandstorm in Iraq. A large crowd cheered the arrival of the machine which made a perfect landing after circling over the city and the aerodrome, escorted by three Air Force aeroplanes. The waiting crowd was entertained to a daring aerobatic display and joyrides by Flight Lieut Jones the Karachi Aero Club instructor whilst awaiting "The City of Jeruselem."

People swarmed round the machine when it had landed and cheered Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan the only passenger. Among those present to welcome the machine were Mr. W. F. Hudson, Commissioner in Sind, Wing Commander R. J. Bone, Lord Chetwynd, Chairman of the Imperial Airways and Mr. P. E. Percival Judicial Commissioner.—A. P.

SECOND AIR LINER

—:o:—

DEPARTS FOR INDIA

LONDON, April 6.

Punctually at ten this morning the second air liner left for India from Croydon bearing over 12,000 letters for Egypt, Iraq and India.—Reuter.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

—:o:—

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND EXPERTS CONSULTATION ENDS

LONDON, April 7.

Geneva.—Consultations have concluded between the delegation of Economic Council of the League of Nations and experts from countries interested in sugar industry. The majority of the latter desire stabilisation of the production for three or four years and efforts to increase the consumption of sugar, regarding which an agreement between the producers is essential.

Count Trendlenburg (Germany), Chairman, predicted that further consultations would occur, at least in connection with the production of beet, and said that the problem could not be solved by the action of a single country.—Reuter's Special.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN U. S. SOLDIERS MEXICAN AND REBELS.

LONDON, April 6.

Naco (Arizona).—American soldiers and Mexican rebels were engaged in a brief skirmish after a disturbed night along the frontier, in the course of which an American was shot in his chest. Guns were turned on the rebels who fled. Twelve United States battle planes and six observation planes have been ordered here from Sanantonio, Texas.—Reuter.

BLACK FLAGS TO GREET SIMON AT LONDON

—:o:—

Congress Committee's Decision

BRITISH ANTI-IMPERIALIST BODIES TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, April 7.

Victoria Station is assured of an Oriental aspect on the occasion of the arrival of the Indian Statutory (Simon) Commission on April 27. The chief Punjab Association mainly composed of Punjabi students will present an address of welcome, members being attired in their national costumes. After the usual garlanding of the Commissioners it is proposed to perform a ceremony on the platform according to Hindu rites.

At the same time the London branch of the National Congress has decided to conduct a hostile demonstration armed with black flags and assisted by British anti-Imperialist organisations.—Reuter.

£100 FOR AN ELECTION SLOGAN

—:o:—

"LIBERALISM PAYS ALWAYS."

LONDON, April 6.

In view of the approaching general elections, British political parties are vieing with one another in pushing on with their election campaigns. Posters, leaflets and every other form of publicity campaign is being pressed into service. Parties have offered prizes for the most attractive election cries suited to their programmes. The Liberal Party have awarded a prize of one hundred pounds to Mr. H. J. Edwards for the slogan which Mr. Edwards selected for the Liberal war cry namely, "Liberalism Pays Always."—Free Press Beam Service.

HIGHEST MUSKETRY EFFICIENCY

—:o:—

SOUTH AFRICA WINS KING'S TROPHY

LONDON, April 6.

With an average of 79.903 out of a possible hundred South Africa for the third time has won the King's Trophy awarded to the country showing the highest musketry efficiency in the Imperial Shields competition. Canada was second with 77.619, Britain third with 71.699, and New Zealand fourth with 61.885. Australia and "The Rest" (India and Rhodesia) did not qualify. 32,000 boys competed.—Reuter's Special.

PROBABLE BEARING OF "SOUTHERN CROSS"

—:o:—

LONDON, April 7.

Perth.—A Government launch has been despatched to Thurburnbluff, to the north of Windham, where the Resident Magistrate has reason to believe that the "Southern Cross" has descended. Preparations for the search are being continuing most actively elsewhere. Aeroplanes, including a Moth piloted by Captain Matheson which has left Sydney, are setting out to various points.—Reuter.

TRAIN DERAILS AND CAPSIZES

—:o:—

NO LOSS TO LIFE.

The Divisional Superintendent, Ranaghat, E. B. Railway, wires under date to-day:—

At about 2-15 hours to-day, while the 25 Up passenger was entering Ranaghat station, one bogie intermediate and third class carriage was derailed and capsized, and one bogie third class carriage was derailed on all its wheels near the central cabin, blocking up the main line. Trains run by the down line. No passengers or railway servants were killed or injured. The main line is likely to be cleared by 12 hours.—A. P.

U. S. RUBBER POOL

—:o:—

HARDSHIPS TO SMALL MANUFACTURERS AND CONSUMERS

LONDON, April 7.

New York.—Congressman Loring Black has announced his intention to ask the Congress to draw the attention of the Administration to the operations of American Reserve for crude rubber, better known as rubber pool. He quotes the Attorney-General's opinion that the proposed restriction of petroleum production is legal, and says that the operation of rubber organisation is detrimental to the small manufacturers, consumers and farmers.—Reuter's Special.

CALVIN COOLIDGE (1923-29)

Review of A Presidential Career

John Hagnes writes in "Unity":—

The one thing to say about Calvin Coolidge, upon his retirement from the Presidency, is that there is nothing to say. More than any other man who has ever held the highest office in the gift of the American people, this man is completely and absolutely negative.

I.

Calvin Coolidge has no ideas. He has spoken and written with amazing frequency and fullness for one who has been popularly described as "silent." We can only explain this in itself not uncomplimentary epithet on the supposition that men have discovered that, for all his verbosity, the President has none the less said nothing. His style of utterance has a certain pithy simplicity: his short, crisp, laconic sentences have suggested to his heedless admirers a comparison with the speeches and papers of Abraham Lincoln. But, whereas, the latter's simplest words clothed original, creative, often profound thought, the former's have been but the deceptive covering of emptiness. The most sympathetic and impartial reader of Coolidge's book, "The Price of Freedom", would find it difficult to discover an idea that was anything more than the feeble echo of platitudinous conventionality.

Calvin Coolidge has had no policies. Few men have ever left the presidential office without identifying their names with principles and policies of vital importance. As ordinary a man as John Tyler had a policy in regard to the annexation of Texas. As feeble a man as Franklin Pierce knew what he thought about the Kansas-Nebraska situation. Turning to later presidents, we think of Grover Cleveland and tariff reform, William McKinley and protection, Theodore Roosevelt and the conservation of natural resources, Woodrow Wilson and the federal reserve. With Coolidge, however, we think of nothing but "economy", which, in his hands, has been not a policy at all but mere cheeseparing in the matter of federal expenditures. If anything constructive has been achieved in this administration—as for example, the Kellogg-Briand Treaty for the outlawry of War—it has been primarily because of other men who imposed upon the President a policy which he assisted because it promised credit to his administration.

Calvin Coolidge has offered no leadership to his party or his country. His rule of conduct has been to do nothing, and thus make no mistakes. One can only think, with a stirring of the blood, of what other and stronger men would have done with such crises as came to Mr. Coolidge during his career. Grover Cleveland's veto record on the pension bills of his day are evidence of what he would have done in the Bonus fight. Imagine Theodore Roosevelt face to face with the oil scandals. Picture Woodrow Wilson, of federal reserve fame, grappling with the problem of farmers' relief! In nothing has Calvin Coolidge even offered leadership of a courageous and redemptive order. Even in the conduct of his official administration, there has been no steady direction of affairs. Never before in the history of this country, we venture to assert, has there been a president who has been so unaware of what his cabinet officers have been doing, and thus has himself done so little in the way of co-ordinative control. For five years and more, we have had in the White House a little man who has shown his essential pettiness of character by being mulishly stubborn on matters of little consequence, and quickly obedient to those who have known exactly what they wanted in matters of large public (and "private!") concern. Not since the days of Buchanan has the nation been so devoid of leadership. In both these eras, the government seemed to be drifting. As a matter of fact, it has been guided by inside influences far removed from any direct and true fulfilment of the nation's destiny.

II.

Yet no president has been more generally and continually popular than Calvin Coolidge! How explain this fact?

There is no drama in this man's career. The only stirring event in which he ever became entangled the Boston police strike—was not of his making and not of his mending. One searches in vain in his biographies for anything to match the tales that crowd the lives of Cleveland and Roosevelt, and even of William Howard Taft. Whereas, many a president's career has been a hero saga, Coolidge's has been little more than a bed-time story.

Mr. Coolidge is no orator. Mr. Bryan could sway the multitudes by eloquence, and hold them spell-bound not only for an hour, but for years. But not a spark of this divine fire was ever kindled in the soul of Calvin Coolidge. The magical power of the orator is as far removed from his nature as the similar power of the poet and the musician.

Mr. Coolidge has no personality—the surest road to fame and favour. No man could resist McKinley, so great was his personal charm. Roosevelt swept men like a whirlwind, and they bowed to him like cornblades before the gale. Wilson had the potency of mystery and innate greatness. Even Harding "looked the part" when he enacted the role of president.

And lastly, be it said to his credit, Mr. Coolidge is no charlatan, and thus has won no popularity through the wiles of fakery. This cannot be said of a man like Disraeli or even of a man like Roosevelt. The latter, like the former, knew when to beat the tom-tom and play the medicine-man. But it is one of Mr. Coolidge's most likable and worthy traits that there is not an atom of hypocrisy in him. Even when he was weakly persuaded to don cow-boy togs and wear ten-gallon hats for the amusement of the movie groundlings, his unconcealable distate for the sham made the performance pathetic and thus a failure. No! Whatever else he is, Mr. Coolidge is his own unimaginative self.

Any yet he has been popular—to the utter mystification of discerning men.

I cannot see how Calvin Coolidge gets the votes, said a certain student of affairs. He has absolutely killed every tradition we've ever had in Massachusetts as to the qualities one must have to be a successful politician.

III.

The explanation, if there be any, is to be found in the deliberate endeavour to establish and maintain Mr. Coolidge's popularity on the part of those who had good reason to desire it. Almost exclusively this popularity has been a nespaper popularity. Never before has a president enjoyed such an unbroken and long-sustained chorus of praise as has been poured forth in adulation upon Calvin Coolidge by the press of this nation. The party press has almost disappeared before this unanimity of journalistic goodwill which has sustained him. And of course this was not without cause! The newspapers of America with rare exceptions, are no longer free agents. They do what they are told, and they were told in this case that it was a wise and wary thing to speak well of the President.

But this was made easy by certain other factors which enter into the popularity of Calvin Coolidge.

Thus, there is the Coolidge myth which centres in what first-class propagandists have told the people was done by the Governor of Massachusetts on the occasion of the Boston police strike. The fact that there is no truth in the accepted story is as inconsequential as the fact that there is no truth in the legends attaching to the name of Abraham Lincoln. This story is believed, as it will always be believed; and it has done, as it will continue to do, its work of making Calvin Coolidge a man beloved of the people. Better than truth at any time for purposes of popularity is a first class myth. It is of myths that the gods are made!

Secondly, there is the Coolidge tradition. Never was there more ideal material for the manufacture of a presidential hero than that contained in the life of Mr. Coolidge. The Vermont farm-house, the stern administration of James Monroe. It is not without and sturdy Yankee father, the country school, labour on the crops and in the wood-shed, and the incomparable scene of the midnight hour, the kerosene lamp, the paternal justice-of-the-peace, the silent hills, the waiting country, when the new President took the oath of office after the death of Mr. Harding! Here are all the familiar and dearly treasured elements of American folk lore, to match the log-cabins and rail-fences and canal-boats of earlier and more heroic eras. Our people had begun to fear that these classic traditions of our political life were disappearing; but here they were again, to rekindle our faith and substantiate our dreams.

Then, there was the Coolidge background! Upon what an inheritance the Vice-President entered when Mr. Harding died, and against what a background were his virtues displayed to the observation of the people!—Even the most modest virtues looked sublime when seen in the perspective of Fall, Daugherty, Forbes, and their complacent chief. And such virtue as Mr. Coolidge actually possessed were the exact antithesis of everything that had been so noisomely thrust upon our attention by the "Ohio gang". What wonder that the people leaped to Mr. Coolidge with a rapture that rather stunned this cold and unemotional little man. But the adulation really never was his own. It represented in essence only a means of escape and compensation for a nation moved to disgust by the debaucheries of 1921-23.

Lastly, as an explanation of Mr. Coolidge's popularity, there is the age in which he flourished. A post-war epoch—therefore, a corrupt, materialistic, disillusioned and essentially uncritical period of history! In such a time men wanted to be left alone. They craved neither progress nor excitement. Absorbed in enormous public affairs for a decade, they turned with relief to their private affairs, especially as these latter promised a comfort and satisfaction not known before in many years. Thus the silence and inaction of the President were like balm laid upon a wound. Coolidge fitted perfectly into the post-war picture. Even had men been much more critical than they are at such a time, they could have found nothing but praise for such a chief.

IV.

With such assets what wiser thing could Calvin Coolidge do during his term of office than "stand-pat"? This son of Vermont is as shrewd a Yankee as ever trod the by-ways of the granite hills. What his own innate temperament dictated was precisely what the times demanded, and who was he to disturb the perfect co-ordination? Hence, a presidency inactive, uneventful, empty, but popular beyond all record, and happier than any known since the "era of good feeling" in the accident that this is known as "the age of Calvin Coolidge." Posterity will use this name, and thus confirm this judgment.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

NOBLE DEAD NOBLY REWARDED

—:o:—

RAJAH SIR A. CHETTIAR GIVEN ADDRESS

KARAIKUDI, April 6.

Ten thousand people attended the reception and garden party given by the members of Nattukottai Nagarathars in honour of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar. Among those present were the Rajah of Ramnad, Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettiar, Dewan Bahadur Raghaviah and Dewan of Pudugottai, Rt. Hon'ble Srenivasa Sastri presided.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dewan Bahadur T. N. Muthia Chettiar, read a welcome address dwelling mainly on the charitable dispotion of the Rajah. The Rajah and Rt. Hon'ble Sastri were taken in a procession. A handsome gold casket valued at Rs. 3,000 was presented to the Rajah.

Rt. Hon'ble Sastri paid a warm tribute to the Rajah for his interest in education and said that a noble deed had been nobly rewarded.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Madras Corporation, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar and others spoke on the generous attitude of the Rajah.

The Rajah thanked the Nagarathars for their reception and address.—A. P.

SIR ATUL CHATTERJE

—:o:—

TERM TO BE EXTENDED?

LONDON, April 6.

According to unconfirmed report Sir Atul Chatterjee is being invited to accept extension of his term of office till the completion of the new India House in London.—Reuter.

1,000 PASSENGERS IN DANGER?

—:o:—

LINER "PARIS" RUNS ASHORE IN MUD-FLATS

LONDON, April 6.

New York.—The Campagnie Generale Transatlantique liner "Paris" outward-bound, ran ashore in mudflats, off South Brooklyn, in fog. The vessel is carrying 1,000 passengers, of whom 415 are first-class passengers. It is expected that the liner will be refloated at high tide, at six this evening. Six tugs are standing by.—Reuter Special.

HEAPS OF GARLANDS FOR KHARAG BAHADUR.

—:o:—

How Calcutta Ladies Honoured Nepali Hero.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta was accorded this evening at a well attended public meeting at the Town Hall to Kharagbahadur Singh, the young Nepali, who was sentenced to eight years irgorous imprisonment for causing the death of a Marwari in 1927 and who was recently released by the order of the Viceroy.

HEAPS OF GARLANDS.

Women figured prominently at the meeting which represented practically all the womens organisations in the city. Heaps of garlands were placed on the shoulders of Kharag Bahadur Singh, addresses of welcome were read and a gold medal waspresented by a lady.

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose addressing the meeing asked ladies to carry a dagger on their person for self-protection.

"THANK YOU ALL."

Replying to the address Mr. Singh appealed to young men always to be ready to defend the honour of women. He thanked the public and the press for what they had done to secure his release.

CROSSING OF AFGHAN FRONTIER

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE

NEW DELHI, April 7.

A Foreign Department communique says:

It appears that some misunderstanding exists over the nature and purpose of the regulations which the Government have laid down regarding the crossing of Afghan frontier during the present crisis. These are dictated by Government's declared policy of non-intervention and neutrality and by their determination to prevent our frontier districts being used by any contending parties in Afghanistan as a base for furthering civil war and in particular to frustrate efforts that are being made to embroil our frontier tribes in it. Permission is in no case given to British subjects to cross the frontier into Afghanistan. Afghan combatants who seek temporary refuge in India are disarmed on entry and required to move back into Afghanistan within a reasonable time in whatever direction and by whatever route they please. Their arms will be retained until there is an established Government in Afghanistan to whom they can be returned.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON TRADERS.

While movements of ordinary Afghan traders and individuals and Afghan tribesmen are left unrestricted entry into India of high personages likely to attempt to settle in India as political refugees is discouraged, but transit is given freely for direct journey to foreign destination.

In case of officials of various *de facto* governments and others of similar standing permission to transit frontier provinces from one part of Afghanistan to another in whatever direction is ordinarily given once only. Permission to visit India however is given to them freely on condition that they pass to their Cis-Indus destination without halting in transit in foreign districts and abstain during their stay in India from anti-British or other obnoxious activity.

A MATTER OF COURTESY.

Despite the absence of recognised Afghan Government ex-consular officers, trade agents and the like have been permitted as a matter of courtesy to remain in India and discharge their normal functions on the explicit understanding that if they engage in illegitimate activities beyond the scope of those functions and in particular in intrigue with tribes under British control they will be requested to remove themselves to Afghanistan.—Free Press.

FRONTIER ULEMAS HOLD CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOUR OF AMANULLAH PASSED

PESHAWAR, April 6.

A representative gathering of the frontier Ulemas was summoned at the residence of Abdul Gani Sawal to formulate their policy and programme with regard to Afghanistan and Tribal feuds in independent territories. The proceedings of the Conference were very lively. The Conference passed five resolutions.

The first resolution condemned the expulsion of Afghan Red Crescent delegates from Baluchistan by an order of the Baluchistan Governmet as a direct encroachment upon their civilisation, humanity and religion, congratulated the delegates on their deliberate attempts to pass through Baluchistan.

The second resolution declared that Amanullah was a staunch Muslim and all his enemies were rebels according to the Islamic.

The third resolution requested the Swat and Dir States to sink their differences and save their land from any civil war.

The fourth resolution condemned the action of the Government in disallowing Ulemas to enter Afghanistan and recommended that a deputation of Ulemas should be deputed to go there and preach for peace.

A mass meeting will be held to-night in the Khilafat maidan where these resolutions will be put to the public vote.—Free Pres.

AFRIDIS DETERMINED TO EXPEL SHIAHS FROM THEIR LAND

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 6.

The Afridis of different places assemble to-day outside the Bahgari Gate and decided that they should in no way allow the Shias to capture their land and decided to help their brothers Sunnis in Tirah and expel the Shiahs from their land. Many of them left Peshawar to-day by motor and tongas. It is reported that they will assemble again at Khajuri in Tirah.—Free Press.

STRENGTH OF AMANULLAH'S FORCES

QUETTA, April 6.

Latest reports place the strength of Amanullah's forces, which left Kandahar on 30th March at about four thousand in all, including tribal levies. His advance force has apparently reached Shahjui between Keiat-i-Ghilzai and Ghazni while Habibullah's advance force does not yet seem to have advanced beyond Ghazni.—A. P.

AMANULLAH'S WELCOME, RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 7.

Under the directions of Amanullah Khan the Afghan Foreign Minister at Kandahar has wired to-day to the Afghan Red Crescent Society, Peshawar, saying that as the object of the Society in sending a medical mission to Kandahar was purely humanitarian, all the people in Afghanistan were united in extending them a hearty welcome.—Free Press.

A TORNADO TRAGEDY

—:o:—

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, April 7.

New York.—On the conclusion of a day of almost midsummer heat, a tornado burst destructively over a 50-mile stretch in Wiscons, mainly agricultural. Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured. Farm buildings were demolished. A farmer's wife taking refuge with her children in cellar was killed when the house collapsed overhead.—Reuter.

STRUGGLE AHEAD IN KUO MIN TANG

Chang-kai-Shek's War on Left Wingers.

MADAME SUN YAT SEN TO TOUR CHINA UNDER RIGID POLICE SURVEILLANCE

—:o:—

PEKING, Feb. 13.

The third national conference of representatives of the Kuo Min Tang of China will meet on March 15 in Nanking. The official agenda of the Congress is divided into ten sections as follows: (1) Party disciplines; (2) relations between the Party and the Government and the public; (3) obligations of the Party to its members; (4) civil rights of the public; (5) political organisations and administraton methods; (6) education; (7) national defence and foreign relations; (8) economic reconstruction; (9) party activities and future programmes; (10) consideration of proposals submitted to the Conference by the Central Party authorities.

A TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

No secret is made of the fact that the coming conference will see one of the most bitter struggles in the history of the leading political party of China. Up to this time the extreme right wing, or conservative branch, of the Party, has dominated the Nanking Government, all the Nanking Government officials belonging to the right wing. The Left Wing of the Party, which formerly dominated the Party and established the Government at Hankow, has the youth of the country at its back, and it is with this Left Wing that the Nanking Government group with its supporters throughout the country are now facing a terrific struggle. The Left Wing is gaining additional support in the return to China of Madame Sun Yat-sen, will attend the Conference in March as the representative of the Left-wing abroad, where many of them are forced to live in exile.

SWEAR BY DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S TESTAMENT.

The Left-wing battle is being waged against the Nanking Government because of the anti-Russian policy and its oppressive policy toward the peasants and the workers. The Left-wing stands upon the testament of Sun Yat-sen which called upon the Chinese people to work in close co-operation with Soviet Russia and with oppressed nations struggling for their liberty. It holds that the Nanking Government under its present Right-wing domination, is a government of "Big Businessmen" that has broken off relations with Soviet Russia; turned upon the peasants and workers in their struggle for emancipation; that holds its position with support of the Imperialist Powers, and has placed the country under the control of the militarists who now do as before but under the name of Nationalism.

WAR ON COMMUNISM.

In anticipation of the coming struggle within the Party, Chang Kai-shek, the head of the National Government has issued a lengthy manifesto and has taken a number of measures to suppress the Left-wing. Many Left-wing newspapers and magazines have been suppressed; local Kuomintang branches have been dissolved on the excuse that they were too Left and showed the presence of men with "Communist" tendencies; all literature in Peking which is strongly Left-wing, has been confiscated and banned; censorship of the mails in many cities and in Manchuria has been introduced to guard against activities of students and professors; Peking and Tientsin municipal governments have been ordered to prohibit any mass movements which spring up without the approval of the Government authorities and public organisations and Labour Unions have been notified to this effect; men have been arrested in all parts of the country on the pretext of preaching ideas with a "Communist" tendency; special regulations have been published with regard to curbing the predilection of returned students for "Communistic" ideas; and a special regulation of eight articles places all Chinese students returned from Russia under rigid police surveillance.

CHANG-KAI-SHEK'S MANIFESTO.

The special manifesto of Chang Kai-shek, issued February 3, is an attempt to break the back of the Left-wing. It declares that "the vitality of the Party has been impaired since the break with the Communists" and that the task of the coming Conference is to consolidate the foundations of the Party. There is a lack of mutual trust and confidence among the members of the Party. The Central Executive Committee, it says must consist of older men of long experience, well versed in the principles of the Party, and it appeals to young men not to try to become members of the Central Executive, but to "suppress their desire for leadership" and be satisfied with positions in lower ranks of the Party. It also views with alarm the rapid growed of "Minarity groups in the Kuomintang which in recent months has threatened to "destroy the unity of the Party". There is not sufficient discipline over Party members, the manifesto also states and the coming Conference must introduce this discipline.

RESPECTED LEADER AN EXILE IN GERMANY.

Most significant is the statement that Party members should not make an issue of the return of Wang Ching-Wei to resume the leadership of the Party. Wang Ching Wei, one of the closest friends and comrades of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, now in exile in Germany, is one of the most influential and respected of Chinese leaders. He is a Left-wing Kuomintang. There is widespread propaganda for his right to return, and the Press states that if there were a free election, Wang Ching Wei would be overwhelmingly elected by students, professors and other intellectuals and workers. Chang Kaishek's manifesto says that "followers who wish him well must not insist on his return to resume the leadership of the Party". Another section of the manifesto is a warning to peasants and workers that they must not continue their agitation. They are no longer oppressed, it says, and the Three People's Principles is opposed to the class struggle.

LEFT WING PRESS OPENS FIRE.

The Left-wing Kuomintang Press has opened a united fire upon the manifesto. It charges Chang Kai-shek with a thousand crimes; of having bought up or tried to buy up his political opponents everywhere; of having introduced a reign of terror against the peasants and workers; of having adopted wholesale terroristic methods and the methods of American "bossism" in his campaign against the Left-wing. The slogan of "Protest the Revolution" is to-day meant to "Protect the Generals".

MADAME SUN YAT SEN TO BE A PRISONER?

It says. The right wing, is using the body of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in its campaign, and when the body is removed for burial from Pekin to Nanking, an army of speakers will be organised to surround it and carry on propaganda for the right wing. The so-called guard of honour, it charges, which is being provided for Madame Sun Yat Sen when she returns is nothing but a system of rigid police control to prevent her from meeting men and to prevent people from meeting her to tell her the truth.—(Free Press—Copyright.)

BOMBAY GOVERNOR AT SANGLI

A Crowded Tour Programme

STATE BANQUET AT SANGLI

—:o:—

SIR P. SYKES PAYS TRIBUTE TO FOUNDER OF STATE.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the State Banquet at Sangli on Saturday said:—

I have been much interested by the account Your Highness has given us of the historical relations and connection of your State with the British Government in India. The record is one of consistent loyalty and steadfast friendship of which both parties have every reason to be proud. The martial traditions and deeds of your ancestors date from the period before the advent of the British power in the Maratha country and in contests with all the neighbouring powers in Southern and Western India they displayed their courage and resource. The connection of your family of Patwardhan's with the great soldier, Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was later created and better known as the Duke of Wellington, has been referred to in Your Highness's speech and the part they took in his operations and their co-operation were admittedly of the greatest value and assistance to him and his armies. He himself has recorded how—I quote his words—"the family of Parshuram Bhau are the most ancient friends of the British Government in the Maratha Empire." "Parsharam Bhau" he says "had under his command a body of British troops. His sons and relatives served in the same army and there gained a knowledge and respect for the valour of a British Army which was the first cause of their joining me in the campaign of 1800 against Dhoondia Waugh".

BRAVERY OF FOUNDER OF STATE.

The bravery and heroism of your ancestor and namesake, Chintamanrao Appasaheb, the founder of the Sangli State, in his encounter with this bold adventurer, Dhoondia Wagh, were the subject of congratulations at the time from the same distinguished source and continue to be a subject of natural pride to his successors. The statesmanship of General Wellesley and his personal regard for the Patwardhans led to his support of them in the disposition of the territory rescued from the ravages of Dhoondia and later another far-sighted statesman Sir Mounstuart Elphinstone established similar good relations with them and was enabled to safeguard their position and interest in disputes with the Peshwas. The political wisdom and sound diplomacy of Elphinstone, Munroe and Chaplin consolidated these relations with Chintamanrao and established firmly and, I hope for all time, the position of his family. Since 1819, when the treaty between the British Government and Chintamanrao was concluded, there has been no break in the record of friendly relations and firm loyalty. These qualities have been eminently displayed whenever occasion or opportunity arose such as in disturbances in Kolhapur in 1844, during the mutiny in 1857 and last by Your Highness yourself in the Great War.

BUTLER COMMITTEE.

Turning to more general topics: Your Highness has referred to the Butler Committee. The results of its important deliberations and inquiries will, as you point out, have to be considered and discussed. I am sure you will not expect me to enter into any elaborate disquisition on the subject at this stage or on this occasion. I would only say that Your Highness and the other rulers of the States in political relations with the Bombay Government may rest assured that their privileges and their interests will have the fullest consideration that it is in my power to give and the most adequate representation that I can make. I count myself fortunate if my past experience and career—to which Your Highness has made such generous reference—have fitted me to discharge my duties in relation to the States whose affairs form one of the most important and interesting of the tasks committed to my care.

Your Highness, our too short visit to Sangli is nearing its close. I have been much impressed by all that I have seen and heard of your State and town in the course of this busy but very interesting day. The various institutions in Sangli that we have visited have given us some idea of the work that Your Highness is doing for the welfare of your subjects and my pleasure is enhanced by the fact, as I have learnt, that Her Highness is nobly helping and co-operating with you in the public duties that you so well perform.

EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION.

I must congratulate Your Highness on the efficiency of your administration as exemplified by the fine public buildings in the State, by the growing mercantile importance of the town and by the construction at a considerable cost of communications, such as the magnificent bridge over the Krishna, which is to play so important a part in the future prosperity of the town. Your unabated zeal and efforts for the prosperity and progress of the State will earn the gratitude of its subjects in an ever-increasing measure and add to the fame and prestige of the great family whose history you have narrated with just pride and enthusiasm.

SANGLI MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ADDRESS

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of the Sangli Municipality on Saturday, said:—

I have listened with much interest to your account of the growth of this town and of its steadily increasing importance as a centre of commerce. The last 50 years have indeed seen a very notable addition to the population under the care of this Municipality, and while this fact testifies in clear language to the increasing prosperity of your town, it also adds in a very marked degree to the responsibilities which fall on your shoulders, compared with those which your predecessors first undertook in the year 1876.

From all that you have told me, I can see that your Corporation has been ready to meet the growing needs and larger administrative problems which such a striking development has entailed, and it is clear that in fulfilling your important and varied civic duties you owe much to the sympathetic and generous treatment which you have throughout received from a Ruler who has continually studied the interests and needs of his people and is ready to encourage every progressive measure. Such co-operation and mutual trust between the Municipality and the State must always lead to the happiest results, and, thanks to that, already you have the priceless boon of an adequate and up-to-date water supply and are on the way to that most indispensable adjunct, a Drainage Scheme on modern lines. You are right, too, in laying stress on the expansion of educational facilities in this town and neighbourhood, and I trust that Sangli will realize your ambitions and those of your Ruler, by becoming a great educational centre.

You have mentioned the project of constructing a new bridge over the Krishna River, and I can well understand the importance which you attach to this improvement of your communication with the villages lying east of Sangli. I am sure that this bridge will add much to the growing commercial prosperity of this town.

SANGLI MATERNITY HOME.

—:o:—

OPENED BY GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the opening of the Maternity Home, Sangli, on Saturday said:—

The account given by your Chief Medical Officer of fthe inception of this Home, to which we have listened with interest makes i tclear that success in carrying out this project could not have been achieved without effort and enthusiasm on the part of all concerned. It is now just four years since my predecessor Sir Leslie Wilson, laid the foundation stone of this building, and it was then five years since the project had been conceived. Your Highnesses are entirely to be congratulated on the foresight displayed so long ago in desiring and deciding to construct a Maternity Home, and we can share the satisfaction which you must feel in seeing before you to-day a completed building, equipped with the latest scientific appliances and furnished with a trained staff. We must spare a word of congratulation too for the architect and the Engineer who have designed and constructed a building so admirably satisfying the requirements of modern hygiene.

Your Highness has spoken in eloquent words of the sacrifice of motherhood, and no one could be present on an occasion like this without feeling glad that here the means are at hand to alleviate the sufferings, and often the tragedy of childbirth. It remains only to overcome the prejudice which, without proper instruction may sometimes limit the usefulness of such an institution. I am glad to learn that so much progress has already been made in this direction, and I hope that the women of Sangli will show their appreciation of the interest which Their Highnesses have taken in their welfare by availing themselves of the advantages now extended to them.

LADY SYKES VISITS MAHILA VIDYALAYA

The following are extracts from the speech by Lady Sykes on the occasion of her visit to Mahilla Vidalaya, Sangli on Saturday:—

I want first of all to thank Your Highness very heartily for inviting me to visit this Vidyalaya, and for the very kind words in which you have welcomed me. It has given me the greatest pleasure to come here to-day and to see an institution which has so much that is novel and progressive in its methods. I am sure Your Highness and those ladies of Sangli, who assist you in managing women's education in this State, must feel a very justifiable pride in all that you have been able to tell me in the speech to which I have just listened with so much interest. It is clear to me that the Women's Education Managing Board have shown so much initiative, such a real understanding of the requirements, that here at any rate the policy of entrusting the education of women to women has been fully justified, and the example is one which might well be studied elsewhere. I am aware, of course, how much of this success is due to the personal inspiration of Your Highness, and for all that you have done, not only in encouraging parents to send their girls to school but in providing that most necessary element of instruction for the mothers themselves, I offer you my sincere congratulations. I wish all success to this institution, and I hope that those who have received education here may be instrumental in spreading it yet more widely in the villages of this State, and so help to realize the high object for which you, Your Highness, and all those ladies who are helping you, are so nobly working.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT: THE SUBURBS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Presidency mentioned in it are noteworthy:—

	Rs.
Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts	87,200
Poona	67,000
Ahmedabad	63,000
Total	2,17,200

The total non-agricultural assessment for the whole Presidency comes to about Rs. 4,50,000 During the past two years the non-agricultural revenue from the Bombay Suburbs must have increased by Rs. 20,000 more.

GIFT OF TAX FREE LAND FOR TOWNS.

The history of all countries teaches us that all ancient kings and States have always founded new cities by making free grants of building-sites. Not only lands but also homes were provided free in ancient times in order to induce the artisans and manufacturers of one town to shift to a new competing town. In the Deccan at the present day we are witnessing the rise of industrial towns like the Kirloskarwadi and the Ogalewadi on State-owned lands granted by an Indian State on exceptionally favourable terms. The same practice is followed in several other States in the case of City extensions. But our most enlightened British Provincial Government seeks to exact a heavy financial trouble in agricultural assessment every year as soon as a building is sought to be erected in the Suburbs of Bombay, Poona or Ahmedabad, while proclaiming from the house tops that they want to encourage the growth of these Suburbs by all possible means. The Railway Companies are expected by the Government to maintain a low rate of season tickets, and the Bombay Municipality is asked to charge low rates for the water-supply to the Suburban local bodies in order to relieve the congestion in old Bombay. But the Government itself is not to be deterred a jot in its profiteering system of non-agricultural assessment.

TAX-FREE LANDS FOR INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

This almost insatiable greed of the Provincial Government to tax building-sites in the new cities and towns becomes all the more intolerable when we consider that the same Government acquire land under pressure of law and grant it almost tax-free to the new industrial enterprises like those of the Tata's or new Railway Companies. The increment in the value of these lands converted to industrial purposes is a thousand times greater than that converted into building-sites in the Suburbs and yet there is no suggestion from any quarter that the State should insist upon levying an annual non agricultural assessment on the conversion of lands for industrial purposes. The reason is quite obvious, viz., that these concerns are considered as vital to the prosperity of the State. They indirectly increase the State's income by encouraging the growth of large industrial and commercial centres. It is not suggested that the Government give lands to the public companies without reserving any other direct advantages to the State, but this very fact proves the proposition that the State's claim for direct taxation of land used for non-agricultural purposes has to be given up in preference to other advantages to the State and the public. It passes all comprehension why the same principle should not be applied to agricultural land required to be converted into building-sites for the purpose of founding new cities and towns especially in places where the State has once decided to encourage their growth.

(To Be Continued).

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LD.

—:o:—

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S 15TH REPORT

The following are extracts from the official liquidator's 15th report submitted to the Hon. the Chamber Judge on the 20th day of March last:—

The Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company Limited (in liquidation) begs to submit to His Lordship his 15th Report together with a statement of a/c and balance sheet for the period commencing from 1st July 1928 to 28th February 1929 duly verified by an affidavit annexed hereto and passed and certified by the Commissioner for taking Accounts of this Hon'ble Court.

From the balance Sheet annexed hereto and marked "B" it will be seen that the assets realised and brought to the credit of the account amount to Rs. 7,518-5-10 excluding the following items viz: —

(a) Sale proceeds of the Bonds sold for payment of dividend to the shareholders of the Co. Rs. 22,333-14-5.

(b) Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal being the amount credited to their account towards costs due to to them. Rs. 20,181-12-11.

(c) Rent of the Record room recovered in proportion from other companies Rs. 840.

(d) Money-Orders unclaimed by the shareholders Rs. 15-6-0.

(e) Legal Charges recovered Rs 100.

(f) Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 0-2-0.

and the sum of Rs. 14,751-14-7 being the balance brought forward from the last account and the disbursements for the period amount to Rs. 56,700-4-4 leaving in the hands of the Official Liquidator a cash balance of Rs. 9042-3-5 as shown by such balance Sheet and Government securities of the face value of Rs. 1,70,000, in both 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds as shown by the statement annexed hereto and marked "C".

The Official Liquidator submits that the 1st dividend of annas 10 per share declared to the shareholders of the Company is still being paid and as a large number of them have not yet claimed the amount due to them, the Liquidator has extended the time for payment by notices published in local and mofussil newspapers and when the said shareholders are paid and the costs of the misfeasance summons taken out against the Directors and others of the Company have been paid, he will apply and obtain sanction from this Hon'ble Court to declare and pay a 2nd dividend to the shareholders of the Company.

A REMINDER TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Official Liquidator reminds those shareholders who have not yet applied for the 1st dividend of 10 annas per share declared by him to apply and obtain payment of the same at his office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within 2 months from this date, failing which the amount of the unclaimed dividends will be deposited by him with the Accountant-General, High Court, without any further reference to those concerned in the matter.

DEADLOCK OVER MANCHURIA

JAPAN TO RECOGNISE NANKING GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 6.

Tokyo.—It is understood Japan has at long last realised the deadlock over Manchuria could not be negotiated except on the basis of an understanding with the Nanking Government and following the settlement of Nanking and Hankow affairs, Japan is expected formally to recognise the Nanking Government.—Free Press Beam Service.

CHIANG KAI SHEK WELCOMED

—:o:—

LONDON, April 7.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist President and Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek was popularly welcomed on his landing for the first time at Hankow. Conditions at Hankow are getting normal.—Reuter.

Continued from Column 6

retribution I shall still have power to declare my faith in Him. Let me once more reiterate my opinion about the Mandir. Imperfect as it always has been, full of corruption as it has been discovered to be, this institution is my best creation. I hope to see God through its aid. I wish to be judged by the measure of its soundness. Revelations put me on my guard; they make me search within; they humble me. But they do not shake my faith in it. This may be a gross delusion on my part. If so I can say with the immortal Tulsidas that even as one who sees silver in the mother of pearl shell or water in mirage till his ignorance is dispelled so will my delusion be a reality to me till the eyes of my understanding are opened.—A. P.

"MY SHAME AND SORROW"

—:o:—

Should I Flee or Commit Suicide? asks Gandhiji

In a signed article he has written under the Caption "My Shame and Sorrow" for his vernacular paper "Navajivan" Mahatma Gandhi says:—

I have been greatly exercised in my mind as to whether or not to write on this topic. But after fullest consideration I have come to the conclusion that not to write would constitute a grave deriliction of duty. Many friends look upon the Satyagraha Ashram the present Udyoga Mandir, as a sacred institution and send donations on the death of dear ones in respect its manifold activities which I have thankfully accepted.

SOME LAPSES.

Recently some lapses of serious character have been brought to light on the part of some members of this institution. I have freely spoken about them to the inmates of the Mandir at prayer times. But, I do not consider this publicity sufficient. My relations with the readers of "Navajivan" is not commercial, but it has its strictly moral bas. It is naturally founded on the assumed purity of myself and the institution. I have time and again written on the sin of secrecy. Personally I have no secrets. It, is, therefore, necessary for me to take the reader into my confidence. If he has assumed me and the institution to be pure it is but meet that he should known our impurity also.

PETTY LARCENIES.

Chhaganlal Gandhi, elder brother of the late Maganlal Gandhi, is a cousin of mine. He has been like a son to me and was brought up by me under my care from his youth. He has been discovered to be engaged in a series of petty larcenies over a number years. I should not have felt the aberration so much if the repentance had been voluntary, but as it was the thing was detected quite accidentally and brought to light by namesake, the vigilant Secretary of the Mandir. Indeed Chhaganlal Gandhi even made an unsuccessful attempt to conceal the guilt. He is now apparently consumed with remorse and is shedding bitter tears. He has, further, of his own accord left the Mandir but I have hopes that he will one day return to the Mandir completely purified and the Mandir will then welcome him back to its fold with open arms. His larcenies seem to have been of a very trivial character involving very inconsiderable sums of money on whole. I am inclined treat the lapse in the nature of a disease. So far one can see these thefts have not meant any pecuniary loss to the Mandir.

BAN ON PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Chhaganlal Gandhi had laid up an amount of about ten thousand from his savings. I do not wish here to enter into the history of these saving. This amount he made over to the Mandir only a few months ago at my suggestion not from any impulse of generosity but from a sense of the duty pointed out. Private possession of wealth being inconsistent with principles of Mandir, this ownership of not an inconsiderable sum of money jarred on me and I intimated to him accordingly. After holding consultation on with his wife and two sons none of whom desired its use for their sakes, Chhanganlal made it over unconditionally to the Udyoga Mandir. So far as I am aware Chhaganlal at present owns no property whatever except his share in the ancestral property. When I think of Chhaganlal Gandhi's record of thirty years of service and his artlessness and simplicity on the one hand and these lapses on the other, I am perplexed and take refuge in the reflection that the working of the Law of Karma is inscrutable. This is but one chapter of the story of my shame and sorrow.

MRS. GANDHI.

Now for the second chapter. I have lavished unstinted praise on Kasturbai (Mrs. Gandhi) in my autobiography. She has stood by me in the changes of my life. I believe hers to have been an immaculate life. It is true that her renunciation has not been based on an intelligent appreciation of the fundamentals of life, but from a blind wifely devotion. At any rate she has never hindered me in my progress towards my ideals. By her exemplary care and nursing my illness she has easily commanded a patient's gratitude. I have spared her no end of ordeals. She has been a tower of strength to me in my self-imposed vow of brahmacharya. But the white surface of these virtues is not without the glaringly dark spots. Although impelled by her sense of wifely devotion she has renounced so far as world knows earthly possessions, longing for them has persisted. As the result, about an year or so ago she had laid up a sum of about a couple of hundred rupees for her own use out of the small sums presented to her by various people on different occasions. The rule of the Mandir, however is that even such personal presents may not be kept for private use. Her action, therefore, amounted to theft. Fortunately for her and the Mandir thieves broke into her room about two years ago. This incident resulted in the discovery of the foregoing misappropriation. For a moment her remorse appeared to be genuine. Events have proved, however, that it was only momentary. Evidently it did not root out the desire for possession. Recently some unknown visitors to the Mandir brought her a sum of rupees four. Instead of handing over this sum according to the Mandir rule to the Secretary she kept it with her a tried inmate of the Mandir was present when the donation was made. It was his obvious duty to put Kasturbai on her guard; but impelled by a false sense of courtesy he remained instead a helpless witness of the wrong. After Chhanganlal's episode the members of the Udyoga Mandir became suddenly vigilant.

WILL NEVER REPEAT OFFENCE.

The witness of Kasturibai's lapse informed Chhaganlal Joshi about it. Joshi courageously, though in fear and trembling, went to Kasturbai and demanded the money. Kasturbai felt the humiliation and quickly returned four rupees and promised never to repeat the offence. I believe her remorse to be genuine. She has agreed to withdraw herself from the institution should any other previous aberration be discovered against her or in case she should lapse into such conduct again. Her penitence has been accepted by Udyoga Mandir and she will remain there just as before and accompany me in my tours.

THE THIRD CHAPTER.

Now for the third chapter. Three years ago a widow was living in the Ashram. All believed her to be pure. About the same time a youngman brought up in orphanage too was living in the Ashram. His conduct appeared to be correct. He was at that time unmarried. He seduced the widow. This is comparatively old history now. But the irregularity was discovered only recently. That such immorality should have occurred in the institution that imposes brahmacharya on its inmates is a serious tragedy. Alas for the Mandir!

If those who have believed in me and the Mandir desert us after these revelations it will serve two purposes at a stroke. Both they and myself will be extricated from the false position and I would welcome the relief and of the lightening of my burden it will bring me. If all good men in the Mandir left it in disgust the problem will again be readily solved. Equally handy will the solution be if all bad men left the Mandir. Lastly if I could bring myself to flee from the Mandir that too would be a solution. But life's riddles are not solved quite so easily. None of these things will happen. Natures processes work mysteriously.

MAHATMA'S SOUNDS LIKE ABUSE.

I hold the manifestation of the corruption in the Mandir to be merely the reflection of the wrong in myself. Nothing has been further from my thoughts in writing the above lines than to arrogate to myself superior virtue. On the contrary I sincerely believe that the impurity of my associates is but the manifestation of the hidden wrong within me. I have never claimed perfection for myself. Who knows my aberrations in the realm of thought have reacted on the environment round me. The epithet of Mahatma has always called me and now it almost sounds to me like term of abuse.

But what am I to do. Should I flee or commit suicide or embark on an endless fast or immure myself alive in the Mandir or refuse to handle pubic finance or public duty? I can do none of these things mechanically. I must wait for the voice within. I am an incorrigible optimist. I have the hope of attaining Swaraj even through the purification of the Mandir. But I must first try, discover and remove my own shortcomings. Therefore inspite of the full knowledge of the grave shortcomings and failures of the Udyoga Mandir I still live on the hope that it will one day justify its existence and reconvert itself into the Satyagraha Ashram.

"I MUST GO ON."

It seems to me therefore that for the present I must go on with it, even though I have to proclaim its shortcomings to the world again and again. An activity commenced in God's name may be given up only at His bidding. And when He wishes this activity of mine to be brought to a close He will surely promote society to hound me out of its pale and I hug to myself the hope that even in that dread hour of

(Continued in column 4)

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated **nerve-food**, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular": *"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy. At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."*

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them: These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO

The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO, Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

PERSIAN NOBLE'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

—:o:—

Career of Kashefus-Saltane

The well-known publicist, one of whose most important pamphlets on the "problem of life and death to Persia," was reviewed some time ago in these columns, is now in Bombay. In accordance with the practice which directs the setting aside of all titles of public men of Iran, the now simple Mr. Schaikar is the administrator of Industrial Plants and Minister of Agriculture to the Persian Government. He is not unacquainted with India being a former Consul General of Bombay. It was he who got the Consulate General of Bombay transferred to Calcutta, which used to be the seat of Government. Mr. Schaikar's services in this connection were appreciated by his Foreign Office. During his tenure in India he visited the tea plantations of fthe Himalayas and the Kangra Valley and made a special study of the tea-culture of these places in his private capacity and not as Consul. It was in those days that he despatched to Persia five cases of roots and plants, tea, coffee, camphor, ginger, turmeric, pepper, mangoes and other seeds and seedlings. For some of these the climatic conditions of Persia were not suitable. The rest throve. Having returned to Persia, his services being duly recognised by his Government, Mr. Schaikar resigned the Government service and devoted himself entirely to the one pursuit to which he has been till this day attached, and conducted his researches from the plains to the mountanous plateau of Gilan.

In the course of an interview in Persian, with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Schaikar said that he was appointed by the Public Works Department for the purpose of making researches into economical and other products suitable for cultivation in Persia last year. For this purpose, he was given a mandate to travel extensively through India, Ceylon, Java, China and Japan. His important mission happily achieved, he is now in Bombay on his return voyage to Persia.

Mr. Schaikar inspected the many places in Asia as a student of scientific plant culture. As a preliminary to practical investigations, he collected all the books and pamphlets relating to the subject of his examination. Although all agricultural plants have an attraction for Mr. Schaikar, it is tea so largely and increasingly consumed in his country, the economic value of which is an object of his minute and persevering study for thirty years. Asked with regard to the most suitable place for the investigation of tea plantation, Mr. Schaikar had no hesitation in pointing to Ceylon. It was the most favourably situated part of the world for this purpose. The climatic conditions were almost ideal. The Island is divided into three zones. The portion near the sea shore is warm: the tracts away from the sea some time rise to 2,000 kilometres and these have a mild temperature. Some other places reach a height of 3,000 kilometeres. It is on account of the climatic conditions that the tea of Ceylon has a special aroma and flavour which are so justly prized. The soil of the Island likewise is favourable to tea production. "In other places like China, Java and Singapore," said Mr. Schaikar, "I conducted my investigations and I inspected the plantations of cotton, seri-culture, rice, tobaco, sugar but it was tea to which I paid attention. During the course of my investigations, I collected seeds and seedlings and plants of agricultural products likely to be favoured by the soil and atmosphere of Persia."

The Director General of Agriculture is carrying with him to Persia, Chinese tea experts and a vast load of products in this connection. He was pleased to express his gratitude to his Imperial Majesty in particular and the Public Works Department of Iran who had given him a freehand in his investigations. It is the ambition of the Director of Agriculture to place before His Imperial Majesty the result of his careful, prolonged, and patient investigations for the purpose of introducing plant reforms in Persia and develop the latent economic resources of Persia with the instrumentality of her scientifically educated sons like Mr. Schaikar.

Mr. Shaikar is much interested in irrigation projects of India and hopes to inspect the Sukkur Barrage, time permitting.

GERMAN STUDENTS.

—:o:—

HOW THEY SUPPORT THEMSELVES

Many of the students in post-war Germany are very poor, and the scholarships of pre-war days were largely desroyed through the post-war inflation. One finds, accordingly, in Germany, as in America, large numbers of students who support themselves in one way or another while pursuing their studies. In Germany the number of such students is, however, not more than 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the whole, whereas in America they amount to more than 50 per cent. The characteristic feature of modern German student life is the various insitutions which have been formed co-operatively. In 1920-1 the German students created a common economic organisation, the "Wirtschaftshilfeder deutschen Studentenschaft" which had as its aim the founding of various institutions to cheapen and facilitate study in general.

Thus there has been established in every German university the so-called "mensa academica," a students' dining-hall in which good and substantial meals are supplied at low prices. The total number of these institutions is 41, and more than 30,000 portions are distributed every day: almost every third German student takes his dinner at such a "mensa." The dinners consist generally of soup, vegetables, meat, and potatoes. The price varies between 6d. and 9d., or less than two-thirds of the charge made in those restaurants which also supply "students' meals."

WELFARE ORGANISATIONS.

Another institution is the register of apartments suitable for students. In Berlin over four thousand rooms are found for the students yearly in this way at an average price of 40s. a month, including cleaning and a cup of coffee in the morning. There are also to be found in every German university tailors' and shoemakers' shops laundries, and so on, governed by the students' organisation and working only for undergraduates, at 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. below the normal charges. These shops aim only at covering expenses without making any sort of profit. In addition there are printing and typing offices, and co-operative shops in which books, writing and typing materials, food, chocolates, cigarettes, and virtually all that the student needs can be cheaply bought. The "Wirtschaftshilfe" has also established employment bureaux which are constantly resorted to by students, there are always more inquiries than jobs. During term the jobs are mainly in teaching or clerking; in the vacation they are chiefly obtained on the big farms or in factories or mines. Last year the Berlin employment bureau found jobs which brought to the students more than £10,000.

There are also translation bureaux, in which commercial translation is done by students. The largest of these bureaux is not in Berlin but in Leipzig. Foreign sudents can also find work in these bureaux.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The third task of the "Wirtschaftshilfe" is the administration of moneys given to the students' organisations by the State or private persons. The Berlin organisation alone spends £3,000 a year on free dinners. Sick and convalescent students are sent away to recuperate especially to Switzerland. Last year the Berlin University provided assistance of this sort for about 250 students.

Another institution, also directed by the students' organisation which has become of great importance, is the academic loan association. This institution gives loans to students to an extent of nearly £100,000 a year at 3 per cent. interest, this money being placed at its disposal by the State. The loan may be repaid in five or ten years. By this institution more than 4,000 students are enabled to take their degrees every year, and about 25,000 students have already used this facility.

Ultimately the German students' organisation hopes to have a students' hostel (Studentenhaus) in each university town, but as yet only six German university towns are fortunate enough to possess such hostels.—Manchester Guarian.

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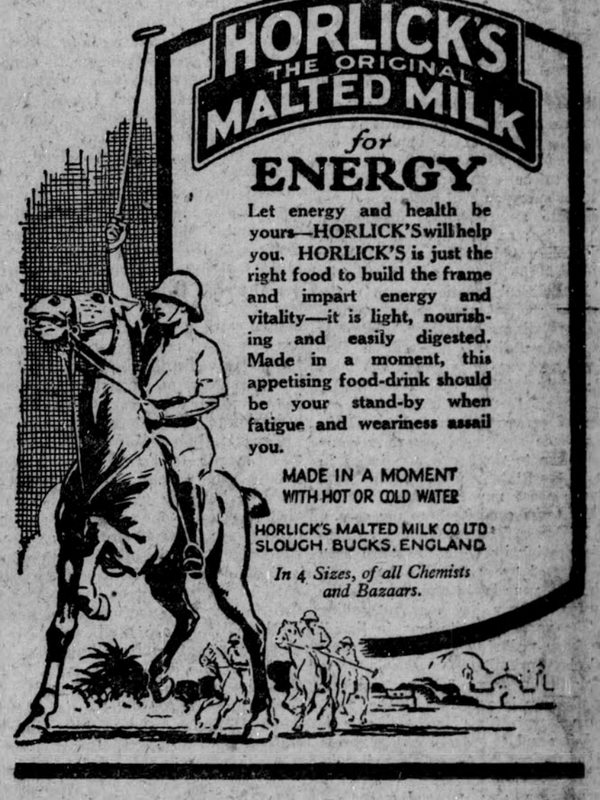

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PLIGHT OF TALUQDARI TENANTS IN DHOLKA

—:o:—

CROPS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

Mr. Dahyabhai M. Patel, Secretary, Dholka Taluka Samiti, writes:—

Even though Government realize 3 lacs as revenue from Dholka Taluka, still the Kheduts haue to pay 7 lacs or more; the reason is that more than half the villages are Talukdaris, Inami or Ijaris; the Khedats of these villages have to pay more than double the amount of the assessment to the Talukdars etc while Gavernment realize only half the amount of the fixed assessment from Talukdars.

I mean to say by this that where the orders are passed to recover full assessment from the Kheduts by the Talukdars (if the crops have grown or not), the condition of the Kheduts in Talukdari villages is far worse than that of the British Kheduts.

The condition of the Kheduts in Talukdari villages even in ordinary times is also pitiable. Government, Talukdars and even the Custom Authorities are all their Lords. This year the crop has failed, still the Government authorities have held that they can pay up the full assessment. They have done immense injustice to them by such order.

The Talukdars naturally try to get the entries made in the Government records just as would suit them. Because in the Bhagvati Vahivat, the Talukdars say that the crops have failed even though the crops there are far more than in the Vighoti villages, while in the Vighotia villages, even though the crops have absoultely failed, still they say that the condition of the crop is far better. This they do in order to evade payment to Government and extort more money from the poor Kheduts.

NANI BORU.

As for instance, the crop of Nani Boru which is Bhagvati village, and its crop is not so bad as that of Vataman, which is a Vighoti village, has been directed to pay only half the assessment, while the latter village in which crop is hardly two annas, and which is entitled to the immediate remission, has been directed to pay the full assessment.

This shows that Government is led by influence and cares much for the authority and money rather than for the welfare and interest of the poor Kheduts. It is full aware of the wretched condition of the poor Talukdari Kheduts consequent upon the failure of the crops, and it has been fully brought to its notice how foul means are being devised and oppression made upon the Kheduts when Talukdari villages have been directed to pay the full assessment. However the Government do not give the due fecility of Rs.2/- to the poor Kheduts for the sake of its Vighoti of half a rupee. There are some reasons for this.

Many of the Talukdari villages have become barren, and much of the land in such villages remains fallow in spite of its cultivability. It is the policy of Government to recover revenue even from such waste land and for this the annawari is put and calculated of the growing grass also; consequently the Kheduts have to pay heavy Vighoti even if the crops have grown or not. The Talukdars hoard up the Bharvads so that they may not have to pay the Vighoti of the waste land unnecessarily and they thus realize income from Bharwads. These Bharwads being under the sympathy of the Talukdars, let loose their cattle in the standing crops of the Khalsa and Talukdari Kheduts and harass them. These Bharwads are a kind of nuisance in the Dholka Taluka, and Government reports confirm this fact. In the year when the grass is scarce, the waste land fetches the Talukdars a good income. Thus the Talukdar gets income, Government gets revenue, and the Kheduts have to pay this when the crops have failed even by selling their cattle etc. This is the policy re: the recovery of land revenue of Government. Both the Government and the Talukdar have no care for the poor peasantry, but they want their income any how even by crushing the people.

PAYING DOUBLE ASSESSMENT.

In spite of such harassments, the Talukdari Kheduts pay double the assessment than the Khalsa Kheduts; the Government quote this instance and on this ground enhances the assessment in the Khalsa villages This is also one of the reasons why the Talukdari Kheauts do not get proper relief.

The Khedts are not happy in Government villages also, those who have left Talukdari villages and have come and taken shelter in the British villages, have become much more undone; and consequently they have again to revert to their original homes; thus the Talukdari villages have no other alternative but to be subjected to the harassments in their own Talukdari villages. (I shall discuss this more fully later on).

When the condition of the Talukdari Kheduts becomes worse, they cannot pay Vighoti to Talukdars, as a result of which the Talukdars also cannot pay the amount due to Government in time, and consequently as their estate becomes burdened, it is made Khalsa or Japti Vahivat is placed. This is also one of the reasons of negligence towards the Talukdari Kheduts.

The Talukdars belong to a royal class, but this status has been taken off, and now they are not in a position to raise their heads. This is due to the present revenue system of Government.

WHY TALUKDAR SIDES WITH GOVT.

On one side the status of the Talukdars is kept lowered, and on the other side is given every facility in recovering his 1-1/2 and sometimes 2 the assessment from the poor Kheduta even if the crop has failed and thus keeps him (Talukdar) under its obligation. On account of this obligation, the Talukdar naturally always stands by the side of Government and stands against quieting the voice of the public. This brings out the fact that the Talukdari village does not get facility in revenue matters, to its Kheduts.

These are amongst other complicated reasons. The Talukdar cannot raise his neck before Government authorities, and the Talukdar in his turn, pacifies his humiliation by exercising undue pressure upon the Kheduts.

Thus the origin of Talukdar's harasment is Government policy and there is such as clique of the bureaucracy, Talukdars and their adherents, that one cannot be separated from the other and hence no relief to the Talukdari Kheduts.

No concession has been given to the Vighoti villages of Talukdars even though their crops is less than the Khalesa villages, and therefore the crops of some of the Kheduts of the Chiada village has been restrained and coercive measures have been taken to recover revenue.

VATAMAN.

In Vataman, cultivable lands are as under:—

Cotton 3750 acres or about.
Wheat 400 acres or about.
Jar, etc 1000 acres or about

In normal time, one acre yields 9 mds. of cotton which is hardly 10 seers this year, thus the cotton is 1/3 annas this year. (In the ordinary year the crop is calculated 12 annas.) In ordinary year, wheat is 10 mds. per acre, while in this year 5 mds.: i.e. wheat Juwar are 6 annas but on the whole the crop is not even 2 annas, and therefore the village is entitled to the total remission. In spite of this it is a pity that full assessment is being recovered. The Kheduts even will not realize the Vighoti amount from the crops this year.

One Khedut of Chiada had made crops as under in 52 Bighas:—

Crop.	Bighas.	Out-turn,	Price: (Valuation)
Wheat	70	30 Mds.	Rs. 100/
Juwar	5	2 Mds. & 500 bundles.	Rs. 4 & 40
Rice	1/2	8 Mds.	Rs. 17/
Cotton	35	Buds good spoiled Mds. 30	Rs. 40 & 15
Millet	1/2	5 Mds. & 300 bundles.	Rs. 10 & 12

Wheat Grass Rs. 12/
Total income Rs. 250/

Kheduts cash expense only during the period of sowing and reaping are as under. Rs. 20/ labourers' daily wages; Rs. 47/ price of wheat seeds; Rs. 4/ in cotton seeds; Rs. 36/ first installment of the price of one Sindhi bullock.

(Other expenses for which the Khedut had not to borrow from outside are not mentioned here).

KHEDUT'S PLIGHT.

This is the condition of the Khedut and the Talukdar has taken his wheat under attachment to recover his Vighoti Rs. 125/. The Khedut has to maintain cattle, as under:—3 bullocks, 1 buffallo which gives only 2-1/2 lbs. milk each time and two young ones of a buffallo. Moreover has the following family members to maintain.

Two brothers, one aged mother 60 years old, one brother's wife, two children one aged five and the other 3. Now consider and realize the condition of this poor Khedut. In spite of this tremendous difficulty ocf maintenances he must any how pay up the Vighoti to the Talukdar. Because the Government has declared the village as liable for full assessment. Any body can not but shed tears at the lamentable and wretched condition of thousands of these poor down trodden Kheduts

Dahyabhai M. Patel, Secretary, Dholka Taluka Samiti.

BHAVNAGAR CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

—:o:—

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHIEF OFFICER

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 5.

The representatives of the people rendered an unique service to the city by having a resolution to dismiss the Chief Officer for his serious faults. The general meeting held for the purpose was attended by 27 out of 35 members. Major Joravarsingh, ex President of the Municipality, moved a resolution that as the allegations against the Chief Officer had been confirmed by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, and as a false muster roll and mornings have been prepared by the said Officer, he should be dismissed.

Mr. Vallabbhai Parekh, also an ex-President, supported the said resolution.

Mr. Juthabhai moved an amendment that the following should be added after the first part: viz "if the Chief Officer confesses his faults and tenders his resignation within 8 days, it may be accepted or otherwise he may be dismissed". This resolution was passed without any opposition.

Seven members remained neutral.

Nagarseth Prabhudashkar asked for the poll, and the names of those remaining neutral have recorded. This included the official member and Dr. G. N. Vora.

As a consequence of the above event. Dr. Kantisbankar, the Secretary of the Municipality if is understood, has also tendered his resignation but he may have to share the same fate as the Chief Officer. It is also believed that the Head Karkun who was a party in preparing false muster roll and Morning will also be dealt with concerned.

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BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 8 1929

IF I WERE TO LIVE AGAIN?

Arnold Bennett on Problems of Life

Before answering the question: Would I, if I had the chance, live my life over again? I should ask several other questions: Do you mean the same life? And do you mean that I should be aware, during my second life, that I had adorned or disfigured the earth on a previous occasion? Or do you mean that I should be totally unaware that this was my second effort in the great enterprise?

If you mean that I should live the same life with full cognisance of the past, I reply that not on any account would I live the same or a similar life again, because I should all the time know what was going to happen, and in my opinion nothing can be more awful, more nerve-racking, more tedious than insight into the future.

If you intend me to live the same life without knowledge of the past, my reply is that I wouldn't absolutely object, for I have had on exciting and a romantic existence full of interest, though with many bad quarters of an hour in it. At the same time I do not see much point in living my life over again unless I knew that I was I, and not nobody in particular.

If you mean that, without conscious knowledge of my earlier past, I should still unconsciously possess the experience then acquired, I reply that the adventure would be unnatural and absurd. Unnatural because a human being cannot have the energetic curiosity of youth and the wisdom of age simultaneously. Absurd because either I should ignore the past experience, or, acting upon it in tender years, I should appear ridiculous both to myself and my fellow-creatures.

HAPPINESS.

Further, the old experience would anyhow probably be worse than useless in the new conditions in which I should find myself. A young man who in the 1940's behaved as young men behaved in the 1880's would stand a fair chance of being lynched or at best of being ostracised by society. No! on the whole the notion of a second earthly life does not strongly attract me.

To come to the present life and its problems, there is the great question regarding happiness: Ought we to go out for happiness as being the most important human need? I must ask: What do you mean by happiness? Do you mean pleasure, amusement, excitement? Or do you mean something less strenuous, such as quiet content?

If you mean the former, let me point to the people who, being rich, give their whole lives to the search for happiness, seeking it in travel, luxury, change and diversion —otherwise "having a good time." Are they, in any sense of the word, happy? The answer is no. On the contrary they are generally bored, discontented, selfish, and frustrate.

This fact is notorious; the victims realise the fact, but their moral stamina is so enfeebled by their mode of life that they lack the strength of mind to profit by their knowledge. They sink from bad to worse. Gloomy and apprehensive themselves, beneath a factitious gaiety, they spread a miserable pessimism around them. The conclusion is that, whatever happiness may be, these earnest and feverish seekers after it never discover it. Yet many of them have brains?

You may say that money is a handicap and will not buy anything worth buying. I disagree. The general instinct of mankind to obtain money is a sound instinct. Money is certainly not a handicap. Money will buy nearly everything—except a clear conscience and a cheerful temperament. It will buy comfort. It will buy quite a lot of health. If it is used with skill it will buy love, genuine love. Crowds of rich men have been deeply and lastingly loved by gifted and beautiful women who would never have looked twice at them had they been poor men. Which, when you think it over, is very natural.

Money will even buy fame—at a price. (So will murder.) Large numbers of people are convinced that fame—good fame—is the most enviable thing in the world. It assuredly is not.

The advantages of fame are that it endows the possessor with a certain perhaps justifiable self-complacency (a very doubtful advantage), and that it inspires his friends and acquaintances, and especially his tradesmen, to put themselves out of the way in order to be of service to him. A famous man always enjoys the "most-favoured-nation" clause in the social treaty. (This advantage is real!)

One of the disadvantages of fame is that it also inspires envy and malice. A second disadvantage is that it lays upon the holder the curse of self-consciousness in public. Let him enter any public place —restaurant, theatre, hall—and he will see individuals whispering to one another, and he well knows that they are saying: "Look! That's the famous X!" Of course he whisperers are guilty of bad manners, but they will do it. Try as he may, the famous X will lose his naturalness of demeanour. Some famous X's revel in the disturbing publicity. Others detest it. But in either case it cannot be said to help to create a permanent state of happiness of any sort.

On the whole I would say that fame helps slightly more towards happiness than towards unhappiness. As a means towards felicity I would rank it about equal with money. And about equal with good health. And about equal with a clear conscience. And far lower than a steady reciprocated affection for a person of the opposite sex. And far higher than passionate love. I shall be contradicted. But I am a realist, not a sentimentalist.

It is indisputable that many rich men, many famous men, many healthy men, many men with clear consciences, and many men in love and loved, are unhappy. And it is indisputable that many poor men, many obscure men, many ill men, many men with clouded consciences, many men neither loving nor loved, are not unhappy. Hence, we have not so far hit upon a trustworthy path to happiness—even defining happiness as a state of mild content, or a state of not being positively unhappy. And the reason is, in my opinion, that happiness must be regarded as a goal.

MY LESSON.

If I have learnt anything from life, this is what I have learnt: The man who makes his chief objective the attainment of happiness is bound to fail in his endeavour and to die disillusioned.

Happiness is a by-product—and there is not a vast deal of it anyway. It is a by-product of self-fulfilment, which is the most important thing in the world, and which should be the goal of every sensible person.

The worst fate that can befall is to reach old age, or to die, with the conviction that you have not tried your best to do what your most powerful instinct urged you to do, that your energies have been misdirected or idle, that, in short, you have been stultified. A man stultified is an unhappy man. A man who has honestly striven to fulfil himself may not be wildly happy; he may meet with terrible misfortunes; but beneath every dissatisfaction there will be a constant, stronger, permeating satisfaction. This satisfaction comes as near to happiness as any enduring sensation can.

Of course, there are people who have no powerful instinct. Ask them at the outset of their careers what they want to do with themselves, and they answer that they are aware of no preferences, and do not mind what they do. In practice they take up the first job that comes to hand, and usually they are content. Yet the majority of us are inclined to despise them in their tepid contentedness. Which shows that we do not in our hearts consider contentedness to be the supreme ideal.

Withal, self-fulfilment does not imply that the major instinct is to be favoured at the expense of all the other instincts which are included in the composition of the self. A man may give so much license to his major instinct that it finishes by killing him. Such a man has not fulfilled himself: he has merely made a tragic fool of himself.

The major instinct must govern, but only as a constitutional monarch. A man's body, his pocket, his private and intimate relationships, even his conscience, may have to suffer under the rule of the major instinct; but if they, or some of them, are allowed to suffer too much, self-fulfilment is scotched. The man becomes a monster, as Napoleon, for example, became a monster, or any paltry miser in a back street.

Finally, there are two aids to happiness more effective than health and wealth and fame, immensely more effective than sex-love, and, I should say, somewhat more effective than an unspotted conscience (if such a phenomenon as an unspotted conscience indeed exists).

The first is a cheerful temperament, which is a gift from heaven. It cannot be created by taking thought, but it can be cultivated, enhanced, and magnified by taking thought—hourly thought.

The second is kindliness of heart, which is the best of all tonics for a temperament inclined towards the dismal. A cheerful temperament may be, and often is, the expression of a heart of flint; but rarely, if ever, is kindliness of heart allied to a gloomy temperament. Contentedness must have its root in self-fulfilment, but the precious plant will blossom more beautifully in an atmosphere of kindliness. Kindliness, not merely in action, but in thought and in tone, is a sovereign antidote to melancholy and discouragement. Self-fulfilment can never be complete unless it is tempered by self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice.

This axiom is not sentimentalism; it is realism. And the self-centred, ambitious individuals who ignore it or ruthlessly flout it are, swollen blockheads. And you can behold them in all their glory and success of achievement, and still say: "Blockheads!" Say it kindly, though. They knew no better.—"Sunday Express."

KEMAL BUILDS A CITY

—:o:—

HIS MIRACLE AT ANGORA

(By Sir Percival Phillips.)

Angora is the most interesting specimen in my collection of capitals.

New Delhi is spacious and imposing, but cynically awade that capitals rise only to fall again. From the throne-room of the Viceroy's new brown stone palace you look out over the ruins of other Delhi long since levelled with the plain.

Canberra is a clean and cheerful infant that believes all things permanent; an infant endowed with the abounding vitality of Australia, proud of its position on a pleasant hillside, aloof from the jealous rivalry of the provinces.

Nairobi is another exuberant child in the family of new capitals, recalling in its haphazard, untidy dress certain aspects of Surbiton and Saskatoon transplanted to the reclaimed site of a great national zoo. Nairobi is wildly hospitable, rather intolerant of its elders, and prone to display with extreme frankness all the virtues and vices of youth.

A CLASS BY ITSELF.

Angora is in a class by itself. Youngest of all, it is nevertheless, mature. It is permeated with a spirit of fierce idealism. The very bricks and mortar of its 20th-century barb are a challenge to the dying traditions of a mediaeval age. A capital created by one man and obedient to its creator in all things; grimly industrious and not given to levity. A child that commands admiration but not affection.

Kemal Pasha, called the Ghazi, made Angora his headquarters for the reconstruction of Turkey. That extraordianry man shifted the capital almost overnight, from its secure seat at Constantinople to this ancient and decaying town in the hills of Anatolia. Foreign diplomats, rooted in their palatial embassies above the Bosphorous, watched the migration with sceptical amusement. They expected the capital to return to them, as birds return in the spring.

They were rudely disappointed. The Ghazi turned his back on the straggling old town of Angora and its crumbling citadel perched on a lofty spur and began to dig the foundations for a new city of modern buildings on the slopes below. There was no dallying over estimates; no windy debates. New Angora emerged from the brown wastes of Anatolia like the mango planted by an Indian magician.

The seed was planted eight years ago. Public buildings began to sprout a few months later. They were solid structures of honest stone and concrete. The Ghazi let it be known that jerrybuilding was akin to treason. He supervised plans; laid out streets, squares, and gardens: sent architects about their business; even interviewed plumbers and electrical engineers.

The result must be seen to be appreciated More than £6,000,000 has already been expended. There are boulevards, modern street lighting, and scientific drainage systems. Ministerial departments occupy homes that would do credit to any European city. The President of the Council, the Foreign, Finance, and War Ministers all have buildings planned and equipped by the best experts. The new Ministry of Health and Institute of Hygiene are in the most imposing of them all.

A law school was built seven years ago. A temporary parliament building followed it. The permanent House of Parliament, situated on a commanding eminence, will be worthy of comparison with most of the parliamentary buildings of the Western world.

THE RISING CAPITAL.

Old Turkey looks wistfully at this relentless invasion. Gradually it is disappearing, as the new banks and business buildings eat into the labyrinth of ramshackle wooden shops and winding, cobble-stoned streets that compose the lower town of the old Angora.

The Diplomatic Corps realises that Angora has come to stay. Germany and Soviet Russia have already built permanent headquarters for their representatives, and France and Poland are doing likewise. The other Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Powers, still snugly entrenched in their Constantinople retreats, are beginning to think of packing up.

When the Ghazi put his finger on Angora and said, "Let it be here," Angora had 35,000 inhabitants. When the census was taken a year ago there were 75,000, and the population is steadily growing. There are taxicabs like luxurious touring cars, driven by Turks whose only idea of making a living before the Ghazi came was to polish the boots of an occasional bagman.

New industries are springing up. Cement brick and ice factories already exist. Masons, bricklayers and carpenters are much in demand. The streets are filled with heavy wagons full of dressed stone and baulks of timber. The Ghazi, in his modest home on the hill—a house more like a bungalow than the palace of a dictator—watches it all with an eye that misses nothing.

More than a mere compliment is expressed in the gigantic statue of him that stands at the head of the boulevard leading from the railway station into othe new town He wears service uniform and is seated on his charger. At the four corners of the broad pedestal are Turkish infantrymen with bayonets poised in threatening attitudes. The Ghazi looks out grimly over his rising captal. You can almost hear him saying in his curt manner that brooks no opposition: "Get on with it."

And they do.—"The Daily News."

BOMBAY VETERINARY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Veterinary Graduates was held at the Gokhale Educational Hall, Parel, on Sunday last the 30th March, 1929, when Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarwalla, G.B.V.C., President of the Association took the Chair.

Veterinary Graduates from all parts of the Presidency were present. The annual report of the Managing Committee was read by the President. It stated that there were 153 members remaining on the roll and that the balance on hand was Rs. 635-11-. As the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was published during the year and Veterinary problems have been dealt with exhaustively and a vast scheme for the development of Veterinary Service in India has been recommended by the Commission, the Chairman expressed a hope that Government will move in the matter of giving effect to them. Besides this, the Chairman, exhorted all those who had not joined as members to do so and to send short pithy papers on Veterinary subjects.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

After the election of new Office-bearers for the current year, some interesting and instructive papers were read by the members, viz., by Professor V. R. Phadke, on—

1. A new fluke found in the Indian Crow, 2. Diseases of wild animals communicable to men, by Mr. Iyer, Lecturer, Bombay Veterinary College, on—1. Some diseases of meat and their relation to public health, 2. Beyer 205 in treatment of 'Surra', intrathecal and intravenus, and by Mr. Laud, Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, on—1. Chyle ascites in African Leopard.

NEED FOR INQUIRY INTO VETERINARY NEEDS.

It was also resolved that a deputation consisting of Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarwalla, Professor V. R. Phadke, Messrs. Y. N. Marathe, D. S. Laud, P. G. Date and V. G. Akula, should wait on the Hon'le Minister of the Local Self-Government to request Government to form a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to inquire into Veterinary needs of this Presidency in connection with the Veterinary education, working of the C.V.D. and employment of Veterinary Graduates and recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission.

After partaking of light refreshments the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and the retiring Committee.

London.—Dame Lucy Markby, widow of Sir William Markby, left £19,207. She bequeathed a Herkomer portrait of her husband to the Indian Institute, the Oxford University and £2,000 to found a scholarship at Baliol College in memory of her husband.—Reuter Special.

MISSED DEATH BY INCHES

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Major Segrave Relates His "Speed" Story

Human bullet, man of iron nerves and steel wrists, hero of a score of desperate flirtations with death, when the slightest slip, the tiniest error of judgment would have meant instant doom.....

All Britain to-day honours Major Segrave, the wizard of speed for his hurtling plunge of 231 miles an hour across the sands at Daytona, which won back for this country the world's land speed record. Spectators saw his great golden projectile flash past like a blur. It went so fast that cameramen were unable to photograph it.

At the end of this amazing run an oil-blackened figure crawled casually out of his golden cocpit, lit a cigarette, and sauntered modestly away.

TRAGEDY OF LEE BIBLE.

Truly, a veritable gamble with death. What indeed must have been Segrave's thoughts when two days later he witnessed the tragedy of his American rival, Lee Bible, who crashed and was killed while speeding along at 200 miles an hour.

"It was a terrible experience," said Segrave. "It was all in the flash of a second. I realised the car was out of control. Over it went, five if not six times. The little black figure of the driver was pitched out at the second turn, and the car went on its twirling way like a boy's toy, to rest in a wrecked heap among the sand dunnes."

JUST HIS JOB.

What manner of man, therefore, is this Major Segrave who himself plays hide-and-seek with this kind of terrible death, and then brushes it all aside with an apologetic smile as a mere nothing? What does he feel as he steers his whirlwind on wheels on its meteoric path?

There is nothing assumed about Segrave's modesty. He sees nothing extraordinary in speed, for it is his job. When he steps into a racing car and roars open the throttle he does not look upon it as a great adventure, but as a job of work. By so doing he lays his imagination aside and becomes the human machine working in tune with the monster of his creation.

Segrave has said that to travel at anything over 200 miles an hour on land is not an experience that can be set down in words. It is over so quickly that the mind has scarcely time to record an impression.

LIKE A DREAM.

"I always feel as if it had been a dream," Segrave says. "I cannot believe that it has really happened. I open the throttle, there is a roar, a flashing chaos of sound and light, and it is all over. It is what I imagine being shot out of a gun would feel like."

There is probably no other man in the world who has so often missed death by inches as Major Segrave. Throughout his career it has been touch and go.

When he was driving in the Spanish Grand Prix at San Sebastian his speedometer was hovering on the 90 miles an hour mark when suddenly the front axle snapped in two. Before he realised what was happening the front wheels folded inwards and the car ploughed forwards on its radiator.

Segrave was jerked with a staggering bang against the steering-wheel and lost consciousness. But for the fact that it was flexible it would have impaled him like a skewer. Fortunately the car kept on a straight course, and he suffered no serious injury.

SAVED BY A MIRACLE.

While driving in the Grand Prix de France at Lyons in 1924, Segrave saw the car immediately in front of him burst a tyre. Pieces of rubber and lumps of stone flew up in the air. Major Segrave saw something hurtle past him, and felt his mechanic collapse at his side.

A flying piece of heavy rubber had caught the unfortunate man on the brow and knocked him out. Had it been the driver himself who had been hit certain disaster would have ensued.

Later in the same race Segrave was overtaking Ferrari at a dangerous bend. The latter, hearing the roar of an exhaust behind him, glanced round. Fearing that he might be passed, he lost caution and jammed his foot hard down on the accelerator. Instead of taking the corner at a comparatively safe 90 miles an hour he roared round it at 120, failed to clear it, and hurled through a fence into a field.

The car shot into the air like a stone from a catapult and toppled over and over. Driver and mechanic were thrown clear and rolled into some gorse bushes. By a miracle they were only slightly injured.

SCARED BY MONSTER.

"Don't you sometimes get tired of flirting with death?" Segrave was once asked. "Don't you sometimes sigh for a quieter life?"

His answer was that there was only one car that ever frightened him. That was the monster on which he broke the speed record at Daytona in 1927. "When I heard the terrific roar of its 1,000 horse-power engines for the first time," he said, "I was appalled. 'Have I got to drive that?' I said to myself."

On that historic record-breaking achievement Major Segrave nearly pulverised an American policeman into oblivion. Hurtling down the track at three miles a minute he saw to his horror the policeman approaching him on a motor-cycle down the centre of the course.

Like a flash of lightning Segrave swept down on the policeman, who seemed quite unconscious of his danger. He saw a blur of blue and realised he had missed him by inches.

In his fright the policeman skidded into the sea.—"Sunday Chronicle."

KING'S RHEUMATIC TROUBLE

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DOCTORS TO APPLY NEW RAY TREATMENT.

LONDON, April 6.

The New treatment, namely, diathermy to be applied to rheumatic trouble in His Majesty's left shoulder consist of an application of heat and light rays probably by ray experts Howitt and Woods who have hitherto applied the luminous ray and ultraviolet ray treatment. They will leave for Bognor to-morrow.

The King early to-day was enjoying brilliant sunshine, sitting and walking in the grounds of the Craigwell House.—Reuter.

Batavia.—Flying Officer Murray, who is flying to Melbourne has arrived at Samarang. He left the latter place for Sourabaya on Sunday.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER.

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POONA, April 7.

There has again been local rain along and near the Western Himalayas with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Provinces. Thundershowers have also occurred locally in Assam, East Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan, and at a few stations in Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji two inches; Mymensingh one and a half; Silchar one; Gauhati a half; Shillong a quarter; Chanda two; Kanker a half; Mussooree, Simla, Srinagar, Dras and Parachinar a quarter each; and Belgaum one.

Forecast:—Extension in the Punjab and into Rajputana.—A. P.

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